FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 JULY 1983

Diplomacy Over Lebanon Withdrawal

Shultz, Cheysson Tours — Secretary of State Shultz held talks with Saudi King Fahd in Jidda on 4 July and arrived in Beirut the following morning, according to SPA and Voice of Lebanon radio. Meanwhile, official Syrian sources confirmed that Shultz will visit Syria on 5 July but stressed that Syrian leaders will "only listen" to his views, Radio Monte Carlo reported. A *Tishrin* commentary reviewed by Damascus radio on 5 July described the Shultz tour as "an attempt to ignore facts" and stressed that the secretary will find in Damascus "the same principled Arab stand which he knows quite well."

In another development, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus on 4 July and will also hold talks in Israel prior to Shultz' visit there, according to Damascus and IDF Radio reports.

Habib Mission to Israel — During a "tense" meeting with presidential envoy Philip Habib, Prime Minister Menachem Begin rejected "out of hand" Habib's proposal that the IDF unilaterally withdraw from Lebanon, Jerusalem television reported on 1 July. Political sources in Jerusalem believe Habib can no longer raise any proposal conducive to the evacuation of the Syrians from Lebanon and that his mission has come to an end, the television added. While Habib and some other U.S. officials are convinced that a complete Israeli pullout would lead to "enormous pressure" by the Arab world on Syria and the PLO to leave Lebanon, the 1 July *Jerusalem Post* wrote, Israeli officials are clearly upset that the apparently changed U.S. tactic might embolden Syria to "stay put." When asked by a Jerusalem television correspondent whether Habib's proposal was discussed in his talks with the U.S. envoy, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said "there is no such proposal," adding that Israel rejects any change in the timetable of the withdrawal and believes that all sides should adhere to the principle of simultaneous withdrawal.

At its 3 July session the Cabinet decided to meet and discuss the question of IDF redeployment "this week" before Shultz' arrival, IDF Radio reported. Defense Minister Moshe Arens is expected to present the ministers with various plans the IDF has drawn up for redeployment which, "government sources" believe, is to be along a 45-km "line of consensus" in Lebanon, Jerusalem and IDF radios reported.

PLO Affairs

Fatah Cease-Fire, Collective Leadership — The PLO reconciliation committee and the Fatah dissidents agreed on an immediate cease-fire to resolve the dispute within Fatah by democratic dialogue, Kuwait radio reported on 4 July following lengthy talks in Damascus between the PLO committee led by PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum and a Fatah opposition delegation headed by Nimr Salih. Under the terms of the agreement, which was announced by Al-Fahum and Salih, the reconciliation committee acceded to the dissidents' demand for Fatah to be committed to a collective leadership and to refrain from making any decisions before consulting PLO institutions and cadres. Salih also announced that the PLO committee had submitted ideas that would contribute toward the formation of an emergency leadership committee to pave the way for a Fatah general congress, KUNA reported. After an earlier meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam, Al-Fahum said the Syrians had expressed their commitment to maintaining cooperation with the PLO, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Nevertheless, observers in Tunis cited by the radio ascribed the earlier delay in the committee's arrival in Damascus to Syrian "political obstacles" rather than to the "technical reasons" announced by PLO officials in Tunis. Meanwhile, the Saudi-Algerian delegation which visited Syria on 1 July left Damascus "suddenly" without meeting Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Jerusalem radio's Arabic service reported. The delegation discussed the rift within Fatah with Khaddam, Damascus radio noted.

Military Situation — The military situation in Al-Biqa' was generally calm following the 4 July cease-fire despite a limited clash between loyalists and dissidents near Shtawrah, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Earlier, in the wake of further clashes between the rival factions over the weekend, a PLO military spokesman accused the PFLP-General Command and the "mercenaries" of violating the previous cease-fire agreement and attacking loyalist positions on 3 July, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. A PLO military statement carried by WAFA the previous day said three loyalists were killed in clashes on 2 June, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Fighters from Fatah's Squad 17 wounded three Syrian soldiers in an ambush the same day, Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed. Two Syrians were killed in another ambush by Fatah loyalists on 3 July, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Meanwhile, the Syrians arrested 26 Fatah members in Damascus and banned all Fatah vehicles from Syrian roads, according to AFP.

Developments in Tunis — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat explained the situation in Fatah at a meeting with PLO representatives from many parts of the world, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported on 3 July. The PLO leader also sent two "urgent" messages to the Soviet leadership, according to WAFA reports cited by Aden radio. Fatah Central Committee sources revealed that Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov recently informed 'Arafat that the USSR is unable to pressure Syria to resolve the differences between the Syrian and Fatah leaders, the Kuwaiti daily *Al-Watan* reported. The PLO Executive Committee had earlier stressed the importance of preserving PLO-Syrian ties, according to the official statement issued by the Committee after its 29-30 June session and broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO on 2 July.

Expulsion of Jiryis — Lebanese authorities deported Palestine Research Center Director Sabri Jiryis and several other Palestinian officials "for security reasons," Beirut radio reported on 4 July. Some workers at the Research Center in Beirut have been detained by the Lebanese in connection with recent explosions, the radio noted.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Morocco — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received a "warm welcome" in Morocco during his 30 June-3 July visit, according to a joint communique carried by JANA. Al-Qadhdhafi's talks with King Hassan II dealt with "various bilateral," Arab, African, and international issues, the communique said. Concerning bilateral relations, the two sides discussed ways of "bolstering and strengthening" ties and agreed on setting up a joint commission to develop them. The sides agreed on the need for Arab unity and expressed their resolve "to purify" the Arab atmosphere. The Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the two sides asserted in the communique, contains "unbalanced" provisions that will harm the supreme Arab interest. In the area of the Maghreb, the parties expressed their desire to remove "whatever might harm relations" between them, avoid all causes of tension, and to keep the region out of international conflicts aimed at hegemony and the spread of influence. On the Sahara issue, both sides stated their appreciation for African efforts to find a peaceful and just settlement to the problem, the communique said. Earlier, AFP said King Hassan warned Al-Qadhdhafi that the Libyan Army would not have "elbow room" if it intervened directly in Chad as it would come face top face with the Moroccan Army.

Libyan Media on Chad — JANA reported on 3 July that Zaire had "officially intervened militarily" in Chad. Later, Tripoli radio cited an official of Goukouni's Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) denouncing Zaire's intervention and France's role in it and warning that the GUNT "will not be alone" in confronting a direct foreign intervention in Chad.

Arrest of Coup Plotters — Libyan opposition sources in London reported that the Libyan authorities arrested five pilots recently on charges of planning a military coup to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi's government, INA reported on 3 July.

Egypt-Iraq

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz was "delighted" with his visit to Cairo which he said was successful in solidifying the ties of "brotherhood and cooperation" between the two countries, Cairo radio reported on 5 July. Earlier, the Iraqi minister met with President Husni Mubarak and said their talks resulted in an "identity" of views on the Arab topics discussed, according to MENA. They exchanged views on bilateral ties, their respective national situations, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Arab situation in general, according to another MENA report. In reply to a question whether the visit means a full resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt, 'Aziz said the "main point is the content" of the relations between the two countries and that both sides are satisfied that the "proper" course is being followed. At a banquet speech in honor of the visitor, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the Iraqi minister's visit is a "practical proof" that Egypt's link with its Arab sisters is strong, deep, and organic and transcends all that is casual and transitory, according to MENA. The lengthy talks between the two foreign ministers dealt mostly with specific ways to strengthen bilateral relations, including the further exchange of visits at the ministerial level and the revival of agreements previously suspended, according to subsequent Cairo radio and MENA reports. Regarding military cooperation, 'Aziz said that the two commands reached an agreement on a step in this regard, according to a Cairo radio report.

Reacting to the Iraqi minister's visit, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said it is a "flagrant" violation of the Baghdad and other Arab resolutions which stipulated the boycott of all forms of relations with Egypt, SANA reported on 3 July. Meanwhile, a commentary broadcast by Tehran radio's Arabic service on the same day viewed 'Aziz' visit as an attempt "to increase" the Ba'thist leaders' collusion with the U.S. camp in the region and to obtain even greater military help from Egypt.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian forces defeated an Iraqi offensive in the Sharhani sector of the southern front and inflicted a "large number" of casualties, according to an Iranian military communique broadcast by Tehran radio on 2 July. Iranian forces captured Iraqi positions in the course of the fighting, the communique added. The Iraqi communique broadcast by Baghdad radio on the same day did not specifically refer to any increase in military activity, reporting only exchanges of fire. Both Iranian and Iraqi military communiques broadcast by the respective radios over the weekend accused each other of directing long-range artillery fire against civilian targets in cities along the border area. Earlier, the commander of the Iraqi Navy revealed that over 100 Iranian naval and commercial vessels have been destroyed since the beginning of the war in September 1980, INA reported 1 July.

In another development, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili "categorically denied" foreign reports claiming that Iran had invited a UN delegation to Iran to estimate the degree of damage caused by the war, IRNA reported on 2 July. The deputy minister said Iran insists on its previous position — the "disqualification" of the United Nations to settle the war and impose peace. However, he added, Iran will use the United Nations as a forum to publicize the "crimes of Saddam" and as a platform to express its views. He also rejected the interpretation that the UN delegation's visit implied that Iran wants the United Nations to play a more active mediatory role in the resolution of the war, IRNA added.

Gulf Oil Slick

The Gulf states' experts on the protection of the marine environment at the end of their meeting in Bahrain worked out a plan to combat oil slicks that have resulted from oil leaking from the Iranian wells hit by Iraqi missiles, IRNA reported 2 July. On the basis of this plan both sea- and air-borne measures could be taken to combat the oil slick, IRNA added.

Afghanistan

PDPA Plenum — A plenary session of the PDPA Central Committee, presided over by General Secretary Babrak Karmal, adopted "important" measures concerning the improvement of the situation in the country based on the further consolidation of the PDPA, revolutionary sovereignty, the economy, and the DRA Armed Forces, according to Kabul radio on 3 July. The session also approved a number of changes in the composition of the Central Committee.

Military Situation — One Soviet MIG was shot down and another damaged by insurgent antiaircraft fire on 13 June in Badakhshan Province, according to a 4 July SPA report. In another encounter, Soviet troops seized the town of Khakriz, east of Qandahar, after a battle that left some 80 insurgents and civilians dead, AFP reported on 2 July citing Afghan sources in Islamabad. Earlier, in an attack against joint Soviet-DRA forces in the Dughi region of Herat Province, insurgents killed 15 soldiers of the joint forces, IRNA reported.

Pakistan

Shultz Visit — U.S.-Pakistani relations are moving forward in a "splendid" manner without any impediments or obstacles, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan told visiting Secretary of State Shultz, according to Karachi radio on 3 July. Yaqub Khan affirmed that it is a matter of great satisfaction to Pakistan that bilateral relations have become "sound and perfect" and that they are based on the spirit of mutual respect. The problem of Afghanistan figured prominently during the talks between the two officials, the radio said, and Yaqub Khan informed Shultz of the results of the current indirect talks on Afghanistan in Geneva. President Ziaul Haq also held talks with the secretary, according to another radio report.

Nuclear Plant Raid Attempt — President Zia accused Israel of "seriously considering" a commando raid earlier this year to destroy Pakistan's nuclear plant, according to a 3 July AFP report. Zia did not elaborate on when the alleged raid was to have taken place but said Israel and "other countries" had nothing to fear because Pakistan has no intention of building nuclear weapons.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 129 *5 July 1983*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat To Call for Emergency Fatah Meeting *[AL-HADAF 1 Jul]* ..... A 1
PLO Executive Committee Remains in Session *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Attends Meeting of PLO Representatives *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Sends 'Urgent' Message To Soviets *[Aden]* ..... A 1
PLO Mediation Committee in Damascus for Talks *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
To Discuss All Issues *[AL-WATAN]* ..... A 1
More on Committee Activities *[KUNA]* ..... A 2
Committee Meets Opposition Leaders *[KUNA]* ..... A 2
Fatah Leader Salih Discusses Current Dispute *[TISHRIN]* ..... A 2
Palestinian Clashes Resume in Al-Biqa' *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 3
More on Fatah Fighting *[VOL]* ..... A 3
Heavy Weapons Reportedly Used *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 3
Syrian Involvement Noted *[VOL]* ..... A 4
Dissidents Capture 'Arafat Positions *[Beirut]* ..... A 4
Fatah Commander Reportedly Killed *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... A 4
Syrians Killed in Ambush *[Voice of Hope]* ..... A 4
Fighting in Al-Biqa' Comes to End *[Beirut]* ..... A 4
Cease-Fire in Effect *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 4
PLO's Al-Wazir Promises Compliance *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 4
Fatah Loyalists, Dissidents To Release Prisoners *[QNA]* ..... A 5
PFLP, DFLP, PLF Issue Joint Statement *[SANA]* ..... A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Minister Confers With Syrian Envoy on Area Tension ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Reportage on Shultz, Habib Visit to Kingdom ..... C 1
4 July Arrival ..... C 1
Meeting With King Fahd ..... C 1
Meeting With Foreign Minister ..... C 1
Departure for Beirut ..... C 1
Riyadh: Shultz Not Optimistic Over Mission ..... C 2
Delegation Returns From Syrian Mediation Visit ..... C 2
Riyadh on Mediation Efforts ..... C 2
King Fahd Chairs Cabinet Meeting 4 July ..... C 3
Riyadh on Partial Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon ..... C 3

PDRY

Foreign Minister Returns From Libya Visit ..... C 4

EGYPT

Reportage on Visit by Sudan's President Numayri ..... D 1
Mubarak, Abu Ghazalah Meet Numayri ..... D 1
Meeting on 4 July *[AL-AHRAM]* ..... D 1
Mubarak, Others Receive U.S. Officials 2 July ..... D 1
Mubarak Cables Reagan on Independence Day ..... D 1

'Ali on Shultz, Cheysson Middle East Visits ..... D 1
Reportage on Visit by Iraqi Foreign Minister ..... D 1
MENA Previews Talks ..... D 1
'Aziz Arrives, Makes Statement ..... D 1
Mubarak Letter for Husayn ..... D 2
'Aziz, 'Ali Answer Questions ..... D 2
'Ali, 'Aziz Banquet Speeches ..... D 3
'Ali, Tariq 'Aziz Talk ..... D 4
'Ali, 'Aziz Resume Talks ..... D 4
Delegations Discuss Reviving Agreements ..... D 4
Further on Agreements ..... D 5
'Aziz Statement 4 July *[AL-AHRAM]* ..... D 5
'Aziz Departs 5 July ..... D 6
Radio Cites Departure Statements ..... D 6
Egypt To Undertake Diplomatic Contacts on Chad ..... D 6

IRAQ

Communiques Report 30 June-4 July War Actions ..... E 1
Communique No 1,139 ..... E 1
Communique No 1,140 ..... E 1
Communique No 1,141 ..... E 1
Communique No 1,142 ..... E 1
Jasim Discusses Demobilization, Women's Role ..... E 2
Ramadan Receives Japanese Envoy, Message ..... E 2

LEBANON

Reportage on U.S. Lebanese Talks 2 July ..... G 1
Salim-Habib Chair Meeting ..... G 1
Salim, Haddad, Habib Meet ..... G 1
VOL Reports Shultz' Arrival in Beirut 5 July ..... G 1
Shultz-Salim Talks Held ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil Chairs Second Round ..... G 1
Salim Optimistic on Results of Shultz Visit ..... G 2
Al-Wazzan on Withdrawal Agreement, Arab Stand ..... G 2
Syrians, Israelis Exchange Fire in Al-Biqa' ..... G 3
Syrians Send Reinforcements to Ba'labakk ..... G 3
Beirut Reports Incidents in Various Areas 5 July ..... G 3
Situation in Al-Biqa' Characterized by Tension *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Clash With Muslim Brotherhood Takes Place in Homs ..... G 3

SYRIA

U.S. Secretary of State's Visit Discussed ..... H 1
4 July Damascus Commentary ..... H 1
Palestine Broadcast ..... H 2
5 July Damascus Commentary ..... H 2
TISHRIN Report ..... H 3
Al-Asad Congratulates Reagan on Independence Day ..... H 3
Lebanon's Junblatt, Birri Press Conference ..... H 3
French External Relations Minister Pays Visit ..... H 4
Meets With Khaddam ..... H 4
Received by Al-Asad ..... H 4
Leaves Damascus ..... H 4
Al-Asad Receives Cuban Minister's Message ..... H 4
Damascus Cites Iraqi CP on Iraqi-Egyptian Talks ..... H 4

ISRAEL

Begin Rejects U.S. Proposal 'Out of Hand' ..... I 1

Schiffer on Habib Proposals ..... I 1
Shamir on Habib, Withdrawal ..... I 1
Cabinet Briefing on Habib ..... I 2
Contacts Held With U.S. on Troops in Lebanon ..... I 2
UNIFIL Proposed as Buffer Force in Lebanon ..... I 2
IDF Said Planning Withdrawal Moves ..... I 3
More on Redeployment Possibilities ..... I 3
Cabinet Considers Redeployment, U.S. Mediation ..... I 3
Secretary Meridor Reviews Session ..... I 3
Cabinet Considers Withdrawal, Negotiations ..... I 3
More on Withdrawal Considerations ..... I 4
Begin Defends Habib ..... I 4
Ministers To Meet on Redeployment 6 Jul ..... I 4
Dutch Minister Arrives, Greeted by Shamir ..... I 5
Shamir-Van Der Broek Talks ..... I 5
Ben-Me'ir Comments on Lebanon Agreement, Shultz ..... I 5
Entry of Lebanese Vehicles Restricted ..... I 6

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Chairman Discusses Situation in Chad ..... P 1
Meets Zairian Emissary *[Addis Ababa]* ..... P 1
Uninformed of Zairian Assistance *[AFP]* ..... P 1
Seeks Cooperation of Neighbors *[Addis Ababa]* ..... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Returns From Morocco 3 July ..... Q 1
Tripoli on Visit ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Phones Al-Asad on Arab Developments ..... Q 1
JANA Denies Palestinians Asked To Leave Libya ..... Q 1
Al-'Ubaydi Says Egypt Violating OAU Principles ..... Q 1
JANA: Numayri Disarms Troops in Southern Sudan ..... Q 2
Libyan Reportage on Situation in Chad ..... Q 2
French Military Equipment Airlifted ..... Q 2
Zaire Bolstering Habre Forces ..... Q 2
Chadians Condemn U.S.'Intervention' ..... Q 2
Goukouni Forces Capture Fada ..... Q 3

MAURITANIA

'Technical Reshuffle' of Government Announced ..... Q 3

MOROCCO

Reportage on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Kingdom ..... Q 3
King Hassan-Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting *[JANA]* ..... Q 3
Hassan Warning on Chad ..... Q 3
Libyan Official on Talks *[WAKH]* ..... Q 4
Al-Qadhdhafi Address to Moroccans *[Tripoli]* ..... Q 4
Joint Communique *[JANA]* ..... Q 5
Departure for Mauritania ..... Q 6
Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Hassan ..... Q 6

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Njonjo Resigns Parliamentary Seat 30 June ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Reports Opposition Battle Claims ..... R 1

UGANDA

Eight Bodies 'Dumped' at Namugongo Village ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Additional Coverage of Fighting in North ..... S 1
Withdrawal From Fada Confirmed ..... S 1
Oum Chalouba, Kalait Fall ..... S 1
Zairian Paratroopers Arrive ..... S 1
GUNT Calls on Libya *[Bardai Radio]* ..... S 1
GUNT Official on Fighting ..... S 2
Habre Announces 'Fierce Fighting' ..... S 2
Habre Returns From Talks in Nigeria 3 June ..... S 3

CONGO

President Leaves for Rwanda, Zambia 4 July ..... S 3

RWANDA

Reportage on Visit by Zaire's President Mobutu ..... S 3
Explains Troops in Chad ..... S 3
Grants Interview *[Kinshasa]* ..... S 3

ZAIRE

Minister Leaves for Morocco, Togo, Senegal ..... S 4

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Quainoo Says 'Entire Armed Forces' Behind PNDC ..... T 1

GUINEA

Toure Receives Senegalese Envoys, Diouf Message ..... T 1
Radio Reports North Korean Plane Crash ..... T 1
Further Report ..... T 1

LIBERIA

Government Closes Institute After Students Riot ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Shagari, Habre Hold Talks in Abuja ..... T 2
Border Dispute Settled ..... T 2
Chadian Question Discussed ..... T 2
President Restrained by State High Court ..... T 3

'Arafat To Call for Emergency Fatah Meeting

GF021420 Kuwait Al-Hadaf in Arabic 1 Jul 83 p 1

[Exclusive report to *Al-Hadaf* from Tunisia]

[Text] Tunis — It was revealed here that Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat will call within the next few hours for an emergency meeting of the Fatah movement. He has selected three countries as possible sites for holding the meeting. Informed Palestinian sources told *Al-Hadaf* that the PLO Executive Committee had adopted this decision during an emergency meeting chaired by 'Arafat the day before yesterday. They said that the unanimous decision of the members was reached after deciding that an emergency meeting of the Fatah movement is the only way at present to stop the state of collapse in the Fatah arena.

The sources said that 'Arafat had at first rejected the convening of the general congress at the present time so that his acceptance could not be interpreted as a sign of weakness amid the military disaster witnessed by his troops in Al-Biqa'. However, the Executive Committee members see that postponement of this meeting is a means for widening the differences and for causing further bloodshed. They preferred to hold it regardless of the resulting interpretations, so that the situation does not further deteriorate.

The sources pointed out that 'Arafat and a number of his advisers have selected Tunisia, Algiers, and Kuwait as possible sites for holding the Fatah meeting, which is expected to be held on the first day of 'Id al-Fitr. At the same time, the sources said that the Palestinian leaderships favor holding the conference in Algiers which had previously hosted the 16th PNC session.

The sources told *Al-Hadaf* that some of the Palestinian leadership that arrived in Tunisia from Damascus yesterday said that Nimr Salih (alias Abu Salih), political leader of the opposition movement, had agreed to participate in this emergency meeting. The sources quoted these leaders as saying that Abu Salih had shown unprecedented flexibility during the past 2 days. They said that Abu Salih, who was opposed to the convening of the emergency meeting and who insisted on holding a general congress, had later agreed tothe formula of the emergency meeting.

PLO Executive Committee Remains in Session

JN021636 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee has decided to keep its meeting open to follow up the activity of the mediation committee which has been formed to settle all disputes in the Palestinian arena and to discuss Palestinian-Syrian relations in light of the new developments following Syrian interference in internal Palestinian affairs.

'Arafat Attends Meeting of PLO Representatives

JN021638 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] In Tunis, Brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] attended a part of the meeting of the directors of PLO offices in Arab and foreign countries which was held last night under Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department. Our radio correspondent learned that during the meeting there was a detailed discussion of the situation inside the Palestinian arena following Syrian- Libyan interference in the internal affairs of the PLO. At the meeting the latest developments in the military situation in Al-Biqa' and the results of the PLO Executive Committee meetings were also discussed.

'Arafat Sends 'Urgent' Message To Soviets

GF020634 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] The Palestinian News Agency reports that Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has sent an urgent message to the Soviet leaders, dealing with developments in the Arab region. The agency said Brother Yasir 'Arafat delivered the message to the Soviet charge d'affaires in Tunis during his meeting with him yesterday.

Brother 'Arafat also met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and discussed with him the situation in the Arab region, particularly Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley.

PLO Mediation Committee in Damascus for Talks

JN021832 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] A Palestinian source in Tunis said that the special committee in charge of settling differences within Fatah and with Syria left Tunis for Damascus this afternoon.

To Discuss All Issues

GF021254 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member, has said that the Palestinian committee charged with efforts to hold a dialogue in Damascus has been fully empowered to discuss all issues.

In a statement in today's issue of the newspaper *Al-Watan*, he said: The committee is charged with holding a dialogue with Syrian officials on various levels to end the crisis within the PLO and also to hold a Palestinian dialogue to resolve the crisis within the Fatah movement. The committee is also authorized to call on Yasir 'Arafat to come to Damascus if its efforts succeed.

On the other hand, the same newspaper quoted a Palestinian source in Tunis as saying: There are many possibilities if the committee does not succeed in its efforts. The source said among these are withdrawing all leaders of Fatah command from Syria and grouping them in Tripoli and Al-Biqa', and announcing all the details of the differences and reasons which led to the deterioration of Palestinian-Syrian relations.

The source said the committee has been charged with meeting with Col Abu Musa, Abu Salih, and Qadri, and that it has been

fully empowered to resolve the differences with this group.

More on Committee Activities
LD041540 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 4 Jul KUNA — The Palestinian mediation committee will meet here today the Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, 'Abd al-Kalim Khaddam, in an attempt to mend the rift between the PLO Executive Committee chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, and the Syrian leadership. It is not clear yet whether a meeting with the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, is included in the committee's agenda. However, Palestinian sources indicated that a meeting with the Syrian president will depend on the outcome of the committee's meeting with Khaddam and 'Arafat's opponents in the Fatah movement.

The six-member Palestinian committee, authorized by the PLO Executive Committee to resolve the intra-Palestinian and Palestinian-Syrian differences, held a talk that lasted more than 3 hours with three of the Fatah opposition leaders; Nimr Salih (Abu Salih), Samih Kuwayk, and Col Abu Khalid al-Amiah. Nimr Salih, who is one of the most prominent opposition leaders, said in a statement to the press at the conclusion of the talks at dawn today: We are not holding talks with another party, but holding a democratic dialogue which seeks to protect the gains of the Palestinian people, and strives for a united stance that will contribute to the failure of the U.S. solution and to the downfall of the Reagan plan. It also aims to protect the revolution and safeguard the Palestine revolution's military presence in Lebanon in order to defeat the Israeli forces of conquest.

Abu Salih said: We are optimistic about achieving the demands we have made and sought a response to. Salih stressed the dissenters' concern and commitment to the cease-fire. He said: Fighting has stopped and the news about the fighting is exaggerated. He added: We are fully committed to the cease-fire and concerned about Palestinian blood and the continuation of democratic dialogue.

Abu Salih concluded his statement by saying: The committee has ideas which will contribute to achieving the demands we have made, foremost of which is the formation of an emergency leadership committee that will pave the way for a general conference of the Fatah movement.

In reply to a question on the dissenters agreement to take part in the preparatory committee, which was set up by the Fatah revolutionary committee during its recent meeting in Damascus under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat to prepare for the general conference of the Fatah movement, he said: The committee did not submit this to us.

On the other hand, Samih Kuwayk, the second member of the opposition leadership, said that the special Palestinian committee has not offered us a green light from Yasir 'Arafat by responding to our demands. The committee only demanded an immediate cease-fire through discussion and concentration of the demands [as received]. We reject the arabization of the Fatah crisis and oprose taking it out of its Fatah framework.

Colonel Abu Khalid al-Amlah, the opposition miitary spokeman, accused the pro-Yasir 'Arafat forces of being behind the armed clashes which took place in the Al-Biqa' region last Friday and Saturday. He said: These forces continue to provoke us and build barriers. They set up an armed ambush on the (Ta'nabil) road near Shtawrah and opened fire on one of our patrols passing through the area. This led to an exchange of fire where one of our fighters was killed and two were wounded.

The PNC chairman , Khalid al-Fahum, said: The dialogue is continuing among the brothers to achieve Fatah unity and the unity of the organization, and we are proud of the positive fraternal spirit which has dominated the meeting.

Committee Meets Opposition Leaders
LD042050 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1930 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 4 Jul (KUNA) — The special six-man Palestinian committee conferred for the second time today with the opposition leaders in the Fatah movement with the aim of reaching a solution to the differences that have arisen within the Fatah movement. Zuhdi An-Nashashibi, secretary of the PLO Executive Committee and member of the Palestinian committee, described the outcome of this meeting as "positive, cordial, and extremely fraternal."

An-Nashashibi told reporters that the dialogue at today's meeting "centered on points that could provide the basis for solving the differences and emphasized the keenness of all parties on putting a cease-fire into effect." An-Nashashibi said that the dialogue between the special committee and the opposition in Fatah "is still open" and that the committee will meet the opposition leaders again tomorrow, Tuesday, to attain practical results and an adequate platform for solving the differences.

He said that the committee has also met with the commanders and representatives of all the Palestinian resistance groups and reviewed with them the results achieved to date by the six-man committee. The commanders of the groups were also familiarized with the committee's mission and the results of the contacts it has made so far with the Syrian side and with the opposition in Fatah. He said that the commanders of the groups have affirmed to us their concern for the committee's success in its moves, and their assistance for it in its task to mend the rift within the Fatah movement and the PLO.

Fatah Leader Salih Discusses Current Dispute
JN021359 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1235 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 2 Jul (SANA) — Abu Salih, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has affirmed that his comrades' uprising aims to abort the moves of those who promote the U.S. solution which aims to implement the treasonous Camp David course by calling for a Lebanese and Palestinian Camp David. He expressed the conviction that a Palestinian Camp David will fail because Syria, which stands in an advanced and committed position, is capable of foiling the Lebanese Camp David.

In a statement published in *Tishrin* today, Abu Salih affirmed that the aim of those who promote the U.S. solution is based on two main objectives: to thwart Syria's role in order to sow despair, and to have the Palestinians deal with reality after making them desperate. He explained that Menahem Begin, the prime minister of the Zionist entity, is trying to strike at the Palestinian essence in order to force the Palestinians to accept Reagan's plan.

Abu Salih affirmed that he and his comrades reject the U.S. plan — which is known as Reagan's initiative — and that they also reject the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue which aims to empower King Husayn to enter the negotiations for a settlement. He said that there is a difference between saying that the Reagan plan does not fulfill the aspirations of the Palestinian people but has some positive aspects, and rejecting the U.S. plan in part and parcel.

Abu Salih said that a political look at Reagan's plan will show that it links Jordan economically to Israel instead of restoring the occupied West Bank. M eover, it imposes restrictions on Syria. He also said that he opposes any agreement with Jordan on the establishment of a confederal union because Jordan does not occupy Palestinian land and consequently, cannot negotiate its future.

He said that Syria's defense capabilities at present contain an unknown element that could lead to an Arab victory. He also added that they ['Arafat supporters] are trying to exhaust Syrian efforts in the intra-Palestinian dispute. That's why they are fabricating differences between the Syrians and the Palestinians, and inciting the Palestinians to recognize the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. He said: How can Syria and the USSR reject Reagan's plan while Palestinian officials announce that it contains some positive points but does not fulfill the Palestinian people's aspirations? Abu Salih added: How could it be that Syria and the USSR reject the Lebanese-Israeli agreement while some Palestinian officials try to jump over this issue by speaking only of some conditions in Lebanon?

Abu Salih said: Our objective is that the Lebanese nationalists and the Palestinian nationalists would agree on rejecting and foiling the objectives of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. He stressed that he and his comrades established three points for their uprising: Their rejection of splitting the PLO, their rejection of splitting the Fatah movement, and their rejection of shedding Palestinian blood. Abu Salih added: Through blackmail, 'Arafat is trying to halt the uprising. He has instructed the Palestinian people to demonstrate and instructed his offices abroad to attack Syrian embassies with the purpose of occupying them, but so far no one has responded to his call.

Abu Salih said: We have specific demands, represented in the formation of an emergency committee, under whose disposal the capabilities, funds, forces, and organization would be placed. After this we shall go to the conference which will be the arbiter. He said: We want to entrench our alliance with Syria and the Lebanese nationalist movement, and develop our relations with the USSR.

Palestinian Clashes Resume in Al-Biqa'

JN021614 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Clashes renewed in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' this afternoon between the Palestinian groups. WAFA announced in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, that according to a Palestinian military spokesman, groups belonging to the PFLP-GC and Abu Musa, who is leading the dissidents, launched a fresh attack on one of the loyalists' postions in the Ta'nayil-Mazari' 'Abbud area at 1400 today.

The spokesman added that the attackers expanded their operations by attacking several other positions on various axes, using the roads that are under the special Syrian units' control.

The preliminary casualties of these battles are three loyalists killed and four wounded. The battles are still going on.

More on Fatah Fighting

NC021834 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1724 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] We have now on the line our correspondent in Al-Biqa' to provide us with the latest reports:

[Begin recording] The intra-Palestinian clashes which broke out this afternoon in Al-Biqa' are continuing to this hour but with less violence. These clashes include the Al-Marj-Ta'nayil area and are centered in particular in the glass factory area in Ta'nayil where Fatah has its center. It was learned that a group of Libyans and Popular Front members have joined the Abu Musa group in the attack against the glass factory. The pro-'Arafat Palestinian artillery on Ta'lbaya hill shelled the attackers who returned the fire.

The following is a security update: at 1632, there was shelling of the 'Abbud farm and of the Fatah center opposite the glass factory, followed by intensive bursts of fire. At 1655, there was shelling against the position of Ahmad Jibril's General Command, the Fatah center in 'Abbud farm, and the socialist party headequarters in Ta'nayil. At 1700, the attacking forces, which include a Libyan unit supported by tanks, were attempting to advance toward the Fatah center opposite the glass factory. At 1730, there were large concentrations of 'Arafat's armed men in Ta'lbaya. At 1735, the As-Sa'iqah forces in Ta'lbaya — opposite the 'Arafat positions —received reinforcements. In the evening, 'Umar Rahimi was wounded and admitted to Tallshiha hospital. It is worth mentioning that the Fatah organizations has asked the Lebanese Red Cross to alert its members. [end recording]

Heavy Weapons Reportedly Used

JN021724 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1705 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Clashes renewed in Al-Biqa' today between 'Arafat's loyalists and opponents. The opposition circles have not reported

these clashes yet. However, a military spokesman for the loyalists stressed that the PFLP-GC forces and the supporters of Abu Musa,leader of the fatah opposition movement, today attacked one of Fatah's positions in the Ta'nayil-Mazra'at 'Abbud area. He added that the attackers expanded their operational zone by attacking several positions from several axes. The loyalist military spokesman stressed that the attackers used the roads that are under the special Syrian units' control.

The clashes were raging violently 1 hour ago. according to the information we received from Al-Biqa', tanks and all sorts of heavy weapons have been used.

Syrian Involvement Noted

NC021550 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1517 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] The inter-Palestinian clashes in Al-Biqa' were renewed at 1520 today between the 'Arafat group and the rebels. Various types of heavy weapons were used in these clashes.

Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' says that the battles raged on the Al-Marj-Ta'nayil axis, which was shelled with heavy artillery. Six members of the Abu 'Ammar group were wounded in this shelling. The correspondent adds that the scope of the battle has widened and has engulfed Ta'labaya, Barr Ilyas, and Al-Istabl, where 'Arafat loyalists are repulsing the attacks that are being launched by the dissidents in an attempt to occupy the Fatah positions. In addition, the perimeter of the Elba factory in Barr Ilyas was not spared a heavy artillery barrage.

The clashes in the above-mentioned places have now eased, whereas they have continued unabated in the Al-Marj-Al-Ghaydah environs, where the battles had begun. Some time ago, a fire erupted in the area. It has burned out the 'Abbud plantations. The shelling also hit the An-Nahhas plantations in the proximity of a Syrian position which had participated in the shelling.

Tomorrow, the Palestinians of Mukhayyam Wayval in Ba'labakk will stage a 24-hour sit-in to support 'Arafat's leadership and to denounce the present conflict among the Palestinian groups.

Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' has noticed that the Syrian forces have brought in new military reinforcements to (Janta) and have placed rocket launchers and antiaircraft batteries in the area.

Dissidents Capture 'Arafat Positions

NC022132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Tension prevails in the Al-Biqa', particularly in areas close to Shtawrah, among the warring Palestinian organizations following today's clashes which resulted in the Abu Musa supporters capturing several pro-'Arafat positions.

Fatah Commander Reportedly Killed

NC020745 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] In Al-Biqa' yesterday, armed Palestinian men occupied houses belonging to Christian citizens in Jdita, including the houses of Mikhayil Ghalib Khazzaqah and Niqula 'Assaf Ishdid. Moreover, armed men of the Fatah security squad No 17 occupied a mill belonging to citizen Fawzi Khazzaqah and turned it into a military center. Patrols of the Fatah security squad are roaming the roads of Jdita, and armed Libyans have appeared in the towns.

Other reports indicate that armed men belonging to the Abu Musa group have killed (Colonel Sharahbil), the commander of the 2d Fatah battalion in the Ar-Rawdah area. The reports also indicate that the so-called Asad, the official responsible for the Democratic Palestinian Front, was hit by fire from an ambush laid by Abu Musa's armed men on the Zannun-Barr Ilyas road.

Syrians Killed in Ambush

JN021120 Lebanon Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Members of the Fatah movement ambushed a Syrian truck in the Al-Biqa' valley killing three Syrian soldiers. Immediately afterward, Syrian forces cordoned off the area and began searching for the perpetrators. This is the first incident of its kind between the supporters of 'Arafat and the Syrian Army.

Fighting in Al-Biqa' Comes to End

NC021920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Security sources have stated that the clashes that occurred this afternoon between the feuding Palestinian elements ceased at around 1900 today.

In a dispatch from the area of the clashes, AFP said that Abu Musa loyalists have launched an attack on the positions of the 'Arafat loyalists and have brought a number of these positions under their control.

Cease-Fire in Effect

JN021826 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Excerpts] A spokesman for the loyalists in Al-Biqa' has announced that the two sides this evening decided to observe a cease-fire. This cease-fire was thoroughly enforced 1 hour after its announcement at 1800 local time today.

PLO's Al-Wazir Promises Compliance

JN021644 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] In Tripoli, northern Lebanon, Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil

al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has announced that our forces will abide by the cease-fire which has been agreed upon.

Addressing a press conference in Tripoli, Brother Abu Jihad expressed satisfaction with the decision of the PLO Executive Committee to form a special committee to settle disputes inside the Palestinian arena. He affirmed the Fatah movement's unanimous support for the decisions [words indistinct] in Tunis.

Fatah Loyalists, Dissidents To Release Prisoners

GF041910 Doha QNA in Arabic 1840 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Damascus, 4 Jul (QNA) — Authoritative Palestinian sources told the QNA correspondent in Damascus today that the committee supervising the truce between the two Fatah parties in Al-Biqa', which was formed last Thursday, reached an agreement today with the dissidents and 'Arafat's loyalists. The sources said this agreement provides for immediate release of all detainees and prisoners of war by the two parties. They said six dissident elements who were held captive by the commando forces loyal to 'Arafat's leadership were actually released today.

The sources said during the next 24 hours the dissidents will release elements loyal to 'Arafat's leadership who are being held captive by the dissident forces in Al-Biqa'. The sources said the committee, which includes three Lebanese Nationalist parties and three Palestinian organizations, obtained written pledges from the two warring parties today to release all the prisoners of war and detainees during the next 24 hours beginning today.

It should be noted that the committee is exerting efforts to stabilize the cease-fire besides its activity of trying to release the detainees and prisoners of war by the two parties.

PFLP, DFLP, PLF Issue Joint Statement

JN022158 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 2 Jul (SANA) — The PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], and the Palestinian Liberation Front [PLF] today issued a joint statement at the end of a meeting held by the representatives of these three fronts' political bureaus in the presence of the Secretaries General George Habash, Nayif Hawatimah, and Tal'at Ya'qub. During this meeting, the conferees reviewed the current serious situation in the Palestinian arena and the Arab region.

The statement refers to the grave circumstances facing the Palestinian people and the Arab nation in confronting the escalating U.S.-Zionist onslaught which is aimed at imposing capitulation. It also refers to the serious turning point of these circumstances after the signing of an agreement between Israel and the Phalangist authority under U.S. sponsorship.

These three Palestinian factions stressed that this agreement is a completion of the Camp David schemes and a prelude for the implementation of the ill-reputed Reagan plan which aims at striking the PLO, undermining its role as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, and obliterating the Palestinian people's national, inalienable rights. They added that all this was accompanied by an escalation of hostile Israeli threats to launch an aggression with the aim of imposing this capitulatory agreement.

The statement adds: Under these serious circumstances, the Palestinian people's masses view with anxiety the crisis afflicting the Fatah movement. They also view with sorrow and denunciation the internal fighting among brothers and the split in the national Palestinian-Syrian-Lebanese ranks.

The statement continues: At this particular time we are in dire need of consolidating and solidifying these national ranks in order to bolster the struggle against the agreement of capitulation and to confront the Israeli military threats and the U.S. liquidatory plans as represented by the Reagan plan which aims to sidestep the PLO, strike at the Palestinian people's inalienable, national rights, and solve these people's national cause away from them and in favor of the Jordanian regime and its agents.

The three fronts stressed that it is urgent to halt fratricide and renounce using arms, adding that sparing the blood of the fighters and the innocent people must be the most important consideration.

The groups called for the unification of all rifles against the Zionist enemy and the Israeli-U.S.-Phalangist agreement. The groups stressed that the crisis can only be solved through democratic dialogue, the repudiation of any violation of the method of dialogue, and the determination to continue the struggle for democratic reform in the Palestinian revolution's institutions and the PLO on the basis of the organizational program for national unity as approved by the PLO Central Council during its 14th session in January, 1979, and reiterated in subsequent sessions.

The organizational program provides for the principles of collective leadership, democratic factional relations, and joint participation in decisionmaking. This constitutes a collective guarantee that the organization will pursue a national political line against all U.S.-Israeli capitulation plans, headed by the Reagan plan, the autonomy plan, the Camp David accords, and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

The three groups affirmed their determination to continue the struggle to safeguard the unity of the PLO and the independence of its national decisionmaking which are the firm guarantee for the triumph of the national cause and the main obstacle to the U.S.-Zionist capitulation plans. The three groups believe that the political common ground for strengthening the struggle alliance between Syria and the Palestinian revolution is represented by the common struggle against the Reagan plan, the humiliating Israeli-U.S.-Phalangist agreement, and the Camp David accords — hence the need to defend the common national trench against the hostile Zionist threats to impose these capitulation plans. The groups also called for developing Palestinian-Syrian relations by founding them on the solid basis of fraternity and common struggle alliance.

The three groups declared their determination to continue their efforts to stop the warring, and to resort to democratic dialogue

so as to safeguard the unity and independent national decision-making of the revolution and the PLO, and to work within the framework of national unity to achieve democratic reform in the institutions of the revolution and the PLO.

The three groups called on all the Palestinian people and their nationalist forces and revolutionary groups to raise the banner of unity, repudiate warring, resort to dialogue and democratic reform, and adhere to the unity and independence of the organization.

The groups also appealed to all the brothers and groups of the Arab national liberation movement and all friends and freedom and peace-loving peoples in the world to act quickly to solve the problem in accordance with the aforementioned bases.

KUWAIT

Minister Confers With Syrian Envoy on Area Tension

LD041934 Kuwait KUNA in English 1729 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait, July 4 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti State Minister for Cabinet Affairs and Acting Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn Monday conferred with Syrian ambassador here 'Isa Darwish on Syrian-Kuwaiti relations and the mounting tension in the region, an official source said following the meeting.

Also tackled were issues related to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) such as the nomination of Arab prominent figures to the membership of the UNESCO Executive Committee, the source added. Kuwait and the Arab League have nominated Minister Husayn for two senior positions in the international organization.

Meanwhile, the Syrian ambassador affirmed in a statement following his meeting with Husayn that Syria sides wiith the democratic dialogue inside the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and is against fratricide between the Palestinian fighters.

Syria, which Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat has accused of supporting his opponents within the largest commando movement Fatah, has repeatedly denied involvement in Fatah's dispute and underlined its declared interest in the Palestinian resistance unity.

Darwish said his country was keen on maintaining strategic alliance with the PLO.

Darwish said he sensed Kuwait's interests in achieving the same goals so that the Arabs would be able to counter the "expansionist Zionist designs."

SAUDI ARABIA

Reportage on Shultz, Habib Visit to Kingdom

4 July Arrival

LD041221 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1155 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Jidda, 4 Jul (SPA) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived this afternoon in Jidda on a short visit to the Kingdom.

He was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom Richard Murphy, and Director of Protocol at the Foreign Ministry Salim Sunbul.

The U.S. President's special envoy, Mr Philip Habib, also arrived in Jidda this afternoon to join the U.S. delegation which is headed by Secretary of State Shultz. He was welcomed by a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

On his arrival U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told SPA that he will hold discussions with officials in the Kingdom about a number of important issues.

In a similar statement, His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal welcomed the U.S. secretary of state and said that his visit to the Kingdom shows that the United States is persisting in its efforts which, we hope, will bring peace to the Middle East in general and will lead to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, in particular. He expressed the hope that Mr Shultz' talks in the Kingdom will be positive and fruitful.

Meeting With King Fahd

LD042249 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2204 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Jidda (SPA) — At his majesty's office in Jidda tonight King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; His Royal Highness Prince Badar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; and 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary for political affairs at the Foreign Ministry. The meeting was also attended by the U.S. President's envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib, and by U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom Richard Murphy.

Meeting With Foreign Minister

LD042047 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2012 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Jidda, 4 Jul (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conferred this evening with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who is currently on a visit to the Kingdom. On the Saudi side the meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Badar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and by Under Secretary for Political Affairs at the Foreign Ministry 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri. On the American side it was attended by Philip Habib, the American President's envoy to the Middle East; Morris Draper, the assistant American envoy to the Middle East; Richard Murphy, the American ambassador to the Kingdom.

Departure for Beirut

LD050705 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0650 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Jidda, 5 Jul (SPA) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left Jidda this morning for Beirut at the end of a 1-day visit to the Kingdom during which he met with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

He was seen off at the airport by Prince Sa'ud, Prince Badar ibn Sultan, Director of Protocol at the Foreign Ministry Salim Sunbul, and U.S. Ambassador Richard Murphy.

Riyadh: Shultz Not Optimistic Over Mission
LD041918 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Analysis by Jasir 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir]

[Text] Once again U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has returned to the Middle East. The events in Lebanon and the outcome of the negotiations conducted by the U.S. team, headed by Philip Habib, with Lebanon and the Zionist entity have led to the announcement by U.S. President Reagan himself of the change in plans of his secretary of state, who is heading for the Middle East instead of going to London as scheduled.

Political observers are unanimous in the belief that the U.S. secretary of state's return is directly connected with Israeli plans for the so-called redistribution of the Zionist occupation forces in Lebanon. Special U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib and his assistants have tried to persuade the Zionist officials in Tel Aviv to stop the implementation of the partial withdrawal. He has submitted U.S. proposals containing unspecified changes in a timetable for the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. However, Habib's proposals were not accepted in Tel Aviv. The enemy prime minister, Menachem Begin, told the U.S. envoy that Israel is determined to start the withdrawal within the next few days. This is what the legitimate Lebanese Government has strongly rejected. It has demanded that the United States exert pressure on Israel to replace its partial withdrawal by a complete withdrawal from all Lebanese territory.

The Americans understand the Lebanese stance, because implementing the Israeli plans, which call for the withdrawal from the mountainous Ash-Shuf area and the outskirts of Beirut, and the reinforcement of the positions of the Zionist occupation forces in southern Lebanon and in Al-Biqa', would only lead to the partition of Lebanon. Furthermore, the concentration of Israeli forces in southern Lebanon and in Al-Biqa' would turn these areas into two military concentration zones that would increase the tension in the Al-Biqa' area in particular because of the military contact lines between the Syrian and Palestinian forces on the one hand, and the Israeli occupation forces on the other.

Therefore, observers feel that Israel's implementation of its plans of redistributing its forces in Lebanon carries with it the elements of tension that will bring the area to the brink of war. Furthermore, it will confirm Israel's occupation of two Lebanese areas which are considered the strategic backbone by the warring forces in Lebanon.

It seems that the American analysis of the dimensions of the Israeli scheme is identical with the opinion of international observers. Therefore, President Reagan hastened to send Secretary of State George Shultz out of apprehension that the area would deteriorate into a state of real war. The question circulating among the observers and also among Arab and international circles is: What can Shultz do during this new tour?

Shultz answered this question yesterday while talking to newsmen accompanying him. He said that he is embarking on a tour of the Middle East without any illusion of finding a quick solution to the Lebanese problem. The U.S. official also affirmed that achieving progress in the Lebanese question would be a marvelous thing. However, he did not think that this would happen soon.

It seems that Shultz' statements before his tour of the Middle East starts are meant to minimize the hopes pinned on this tour. He had previously affirmed that he would not embark on a new diplomatic mission in the Middle East unless he was sure that opportunities for success existed.

Now, according to Shultz' statements, only attempts exist. Shultz has abandoned his previous assurances and has come to the Middle East to prevent the explosion. As for the means to which he will resort, he revealed that he wants to be able to present President Reagan with an on-site report on the situation in the region and the viewpoints of the countries concerned.

Another thing Shultz is seeking is to persuade Menachem Begin to delay the implementation of the Israeli withdrawal scheme in order to give President Reagan the opportunity to achieve what Shultz cannot achieve and what Philip Habib and his negotiating team could not achieve.

Delegation Returns From Syrian Mediation Visit
LD012006 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1835 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] At-Ta'if, 1 Jul (SPA) — Education Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, Chairman of the Information, Culture, and Training Department of the Algerian National Liberation Front Abdelhamid Mehri, and Assistant Secretary General at the Algerian Foreign Ministry Abdelkader Benkaci returned this evening to At-Ta'if from Damascus after a visit to Syria, during which the delegation held talks in Damascus to close the Arab rift and to restore Palestinian-Syrian relations to their normal state.

Riyadh on Mediation Efforts
LD021330 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Commentary by Jasir 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir]

[Text] The Arab nation is optimistically following up the efforts being spent to end the differences in the Palestinian arena. More than one Arab and Islamic front is now moving to realize Arab hopes. In addition to the endeavors by Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti, who held a number of meetings and talks with Syrian and Palestinian leaders in Damascus and Tunis, political quarters are also following up the moves of the Kingdom and Algeria.

Yesterday, a joint Saudi-Algerian delegation concluded a number of successful talks and meetings with Syrian officials, headed by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The delegation also met with leaders of Palestinian factions before returning to the Kingdom to outline and study the next move. The delegation enjoys the support and backing of all the Arab states as well as the approval of the Palestinian brothers.

The positive action of the PLO Executive Committee is represented in the setting up of a special Palestinian commission headed by PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum to participate in reaching solutions to all Palestinian disputes, to contact concerned parties to settle the dispute within the Fatah movement, and to preserve its unity through legitimate Palestinian frameworks. This Palestinian action also complements and completes the Arab move headed by the Kingdom and Algeria.

Since this Palestinian action has come to complement the Arab move, and the Arab effort has come to support the Palestinian effort, the aim of both is to preserve the unity of the Palestinian resistance in order to stop the bloodshed among the brothers of the one trench and the one cause. Since these two moves — the Arab and the Palestinian — are working toward the same target, duty requires the coordination of efforts between the Palestinian mission and the joint Saudi-Algerian delegation. Moreover, the pan-Arab duty makes it imperative for the Palestinian brothers among the warring factions on the Palestinian arena to cooperate with the Arab delegation and with the Palestinian commission.

The required cooperation must go beyond the act of meeting and holding negotiations. What is required now that the Arab and Palestinian efforts have entered an important stage is for the Palestinian brothers to prepare the atmosphere and conditions for the successful outcome of the Arab-Palestinian efforts. This demands that the principle of democratic dialogue be facilitated and made possible as it used to be as a genuine means for dealing with all Palestinian issues.

King Fahd Chairs Cabinet Meeting 4 July

LD042131 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2035 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Mecca, 4 Jul (SPA) — The Council of Ministers held a meeting tonight under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at the royal palace in holy Mecca.

His excellency the minister of information, 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, told SPA after the meeting that the council had at the beginning of the meeting reviewed the latest developments taking place in the region and the latest Palestinian and Lebanese events.

The council heard a brief report from His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, the minister of education, on the results of his meetings with the officials in Damascus during his recent visit. On his part, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd Al-'Aziz briefed the council on the results of the contacts and talks undertaken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the last few days in the quest for urgent solutions to stop the sudden Palestinian crisis and contain all differences among brothers.

His excellency the minister of information noted that in the context of his majesty's interest in Mecca's architectural plan befitting its Islamic prestige and its sanctity in the hearts of millions of Muslims, his majesty, may God protect him, gave instructions to set up a committee from among the members of the Council [of Ministers] in order to make a comprehensive and complete study through an international company and Islamic specialists of precise aerial and ground plans for the construction project to which his majesty attaches great importance.

His excellency the minister of information added: No doubt this is a noble gesture on the part of the servant of the two most holy shrines; it expresses the special care and great importance attached by his majesty to this good country.

The council also discussed subjects on its agenda and issued the necessary recommendations concerning them.

Riyadh on Partial Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon

LD022326 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] Yesterday the Israeli enemy rejected the American proposal for the unilateral withdrawal of all Zionist occupation forces from Lebanon. An Israeli official described this proposal, which was submitted by Philip Habib, as an American test balloon which does not constitute any pressure on Israel.

This Israeli announcement coincided with a denial by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz of reports about American advice to Israel to fix a date for the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon. The signs of disagreement on the implementation of the agreement concerning the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon appeared within a few days after the signing of the agreement. The Israeli forces in some positions in Lebanon faced regular attacks by the Lebanese and Palestinian resistance. These attacks resulted in a large number of deaths and casualties among the ranks of the Israeli occupation army in Lebanon, which forced the Israeli military leadership to revise the distribution of these forces and to redeploy them in positions away from where they face strong resistance.

The Lebanese Government also views with great concern and anxiety the Israeli efforts to withdraw to other positions in Lebanon: This means that Israel is not committed to implement the points of the agreement but is trying to gain secure positions for its forces, so that it can stay as long as possible, while the Lebanese Government is trying not to hinder the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and demands the submission of a full program for complete withdrawal from Lebanon.

If Israel insists on partial withdrawal this will not be within the framework of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Thus it will not oblige any other party whose forces are on Lebanese soil to take a similar step and will not commit the Lebanese Government to any consequences arising from this step.

Despite Israeli efforts to portray the withdrawal of its forces to other positions in Lebanon as a concession which deserves a response, Lebanon took note of the critical positions of the Zionist military presence in Lebanon, especially in the regions of Sidon and Beirut. So, Lebanon stressed to American envoy Philip Habib according to new reports, that any withdrawal by the Israeli forces to other positions in Lebanon does not constitute Israeli implementation of the agreement because the specified withdrawal means complete withdrawal from all Lebanese territories to behind the international borders between Lebanon and occupied Palestine.

So, the Cabinet of the terrorist Begin found itself in a critical position, from which it has to get out by any means, because it cannot take all these losses in lives among its army personnel and all these financial losses in its military equipment.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Returns From Libya Visit

GF012008 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali returned to Aden this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Libya, during which he delivered a message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Libyan Revolution. The message dealt with bilateral relations and developments in the Arab and international arenas.

The foreign minister also held talks with Brother 'Abd al-'Ati Al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau in Libya, on bilateral relations and the latest developments in the Arab arena.

In a statement to ANA, Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali said that he is carrying a reply message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad from Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He expressed satisfaction over the results of his talks with the brothers in Libya and stressed that they serve the close fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries and peoples.

Reportage on Visit by Sudan's President Numayri

Mubarak, Abu Ghazalah Meet Numayri

NC021230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today met with Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, attended the meeting.

Meeting on 4 July

NC050546 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA) — Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, who is currently visiting Egypt, today received Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah. This was reported by *Al-Ahram* in Tuesday's issue.

Mubarak, Others Receive U.S. Officials 2 July

NC021158 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA) — Minister of International Investment and Cooperation Dr Wajih Shindi today met with McPherson, the head of U.S. AID, who is currently visiting Cairo. Attending the meeting were U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton and head of the U.S. AID program Michael Stone. Dr Shindi and the U.S. delegation reviewed the economic cooperation policy with the United States, the U.S. aid program to Egypt for 1983, and ways of benefiting from U.S. aid so that it can be directed to productive projects in Egypt which would affect broad bases of the masses, particularly in the fields of housing, sewage, agriculture, industry, transportation, and communications. Both sides also reviewed ways of strengthening bilateral relations and eliminating obstacles hindering aid independence so that it can achieve its purpose in serving joint U.S. and Egyptian interests.

Mubarak Cables Reagan on Independence Day

NC031109 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following telegram to His Excellency President Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States, on the occasion of the celebration of Independence Day: On the occasion of your celebration of the independence holiday, I am delighted to convey to Your Excellency sincerest cordial congratulations on this great anniversary, which brings to mind the American people's struggle to prove themselves in their land in accordance with their free aspirations. Furthermore, the achievements that the United States has made in its march toward advancement and progress have rendered it worthy of occupying its prominent place in our contemporary world.

Your Excellency, Mr President: As I laud the ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between our two friendly peoples, I express my high appreciation of the active U.S. role in the Middle East aimed at achieving security and peace in this sensitive part of the world so that all its peoples can enjoy a free and dignified life.

Dear friend: Please accept best wishes of good health and happiness for you personally, and of continuing progress and advancement for the friendly U.S. people. Please accept the expression of my deep respect and appreciation.

'Ali on Shultz, Cheysson Middle East Visits

NC051037 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has commented on the visits of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and French Minister of External Affairs Claude Cheysson to the Middle East area. He said: These two visits come within the context of the efforts that are first of all aimed at promoting a solution to the Lebanese crisis. There can be no doubt that at the end of this crisis and after the withdrawal of the foreign forces — foremost among them the Israeli forces — from Lebanon, all efforts will focus on the resolution of the Palestinian issue.

'Ali added: The settlement of the Lebanese issue is of paramount importance because it would make it possible to devote full time to the principal issue and to the core of the Middle East problem — the Palestinian issue.

Reportage on Visit by Iraqi Foreign Minister

MENA Previews Talks

NC011708 Cairo MENA in English 1635 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, July 1 (MENA) — The Iraqi and Egyptian deputy premiers and foreign ministers will confer here on Sunday on Palestine, Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war, other issues of interest to the two countries, and bilateral relations.

The talks will be held between visiting Iraqi Deputy premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

'Aziz, who will arrive in Cairo on Sunday morning, will be the first Iraqi foreign minister to visit Egypt since 1977. Other Iraqi delegations had arrived here in the past few months.

'Aziz Arrives, Makes Statement

NC031043 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jul (MENA) — Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz arrived in Cairo this morning on a visit to Egypt lasting a few days during which he will confer with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who met him at Cairo airport.

In a statement upon his arrival, 'Aziz expressed his pleasure at visiting Egypt. He said he carries a verbal message from Iraqi

President Saddam Husayn to his brother President Husni Mubarak. 'Aziz said it gives him pleasure to have the opportunity to meet and to consult with Mr 'Ali and the brotherly Egyptian officials.

Tariq 'Aziz added: Thank God, we have succeeded in reaching a level of understanding that has brought about many gains in the interests of the two countries and of the Arab nation. In these circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing, we feel the need for understanding and solidarity to deepen the relations between us.

On President Saddam Husayn's initiative for ending the Iran-Iraq war, 'Aziz said Iraq had proposed to cease fire during Ramadan, to agree to prohibit the bombardment of cities and civilian establishments, to neutralize the Gulf area and to stop military operations to allow the countries of the area to conduct trade and navigation and to get rid of the oil slick, but Iran rejected this initiative.

Mr 'Aziz said this initiative was aimed at reaching a settlement that would maintain both parties' rights.

Regarding the differences within the ranks of the PLO, 'Aziz said Iraq's stance is to support the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Iraq supports the legitimate leaderships, rejects all kinds of intervention in the PLO's internal affairs and opposes as well any attempt to dominate and usurp the PLO's right to decisionmaking.

On the Arab nation's responsibility at this phase, 'Aziz said the Arab nation needs dialogue as a prerequisite. He pointed out that Iraq is one of the Arab states which believes in the need for solidarity but that there are some parties who do not fully appreciate this need. He added that the current differences may be objective ones and that we therefore should settle them through serious dialogue rather than through conflict.

The Iraqi foreign minister added that he will discuss with the Egyptian officials topics that will lead to the development of the relations between the two fraternal countries and that we should not concentrate on one aspect of these relations while ignoring other aspects, since Egypt and Iraq are the basis of Arab solidarity. He added that his talks will touch upon bilateral relations.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali made a statement welcoming the Iraqi guest. He said that this is not the first time for him to meet with the Iraqi foreign minister, since he had met him previously in New Delhi.

'Ali added: The Iraqi guest's visit to Cairo comes within a series of meetings and exchanges of views between the two fraternal states. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary and Director of the President's Office for Foreign Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz visited Iraq last February. The present visit expresses the Arab nation's need for more dialogue and for dealing with its issues from the premise of the national interests. 'Ali said there will be more discussions on the international stance vis-a-vis the current events in the area.

'Ali went on to say that the relations between the two countries are progressing well and that this visit will contribute to the further development of these relations.

The official discussions will begin at 2030 tonight. A banquet to break the fast will be held in honor of the Iraqi guest before the start of the discussions.

Mubarak Letter for Husayn

NC031538 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jul (MENA) — Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has said that President Husni Mubarak gave him a message for Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in reply to the message he had sent to his excellency. He said that there was an identity of views on the Arab topics they discussed.

The official talks between Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Tariq 'Aziz are scheduled to begin tonight.

'Aziz, 'Ali Answer Questions

NC031550 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jul (MENA) — Before noon today, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Following his 1 hour meeting with President Husni Mubarak, Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said they have exchanged views on bilateral ties, the national situation, and the responsibilities both Egypt and Iraq are shouldering in their own national circumstances.

'Aziz said he conveyed a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to President Husni Mubarak. 'Aziz said he briefed President Mubarak on the latest developments concerning Iran and Iran's aggression against Iraq.

In reply to a question on whether the visit means a full resumption of the diplomatic relations with Egypt, 'Aziz said that the main point is the content of relations between the two countries. Both of us are satisfied that the proper course is being followed.

Asked if he brought with him any specific ideas about the current events in the Al-Biqa', the Iraqi foreign minister said: We dealt with the Arab situation in general, and with the current situation in the PLO. I believe that the stands of both Iraq and Egypt are very similar, if not identical. We do not approve of interference at all, and we do not agree to any Arab regime's interference in the PLO's internal affairs, because the PLO's unity and respect for its legitimate Palestinian institutions are necessary for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle.

Regarding the significance of the timing of his visit to Egypt, Tariq 'Aziz said: We were delighted by the visits which Dr

Butrus Ghali and Dr Usamah al-Baz paid to Iraq last February. I also had the chance to meet with the president and Kamal Hasan 'Ali in New Delhi. The timing of the visit has no specific significance. However, we feel that it is necessary for us to meet from time to time for the purpose I have mentioned.

Replying to a question on the expected results of his visit and the impact of the Syrian-Yasir 'Arafat dispute on his meeting today with President Mubarak, Tariq 'Aziz said: I am still at the beginning of my visit. I met with the president, and I will have talks later with my colleague and brother Kamal Hasan 'Ali and other Egyptian officials in order to discuss how to develop all matters related to the bilateral relations between the two countries.

Replying to a question as to whether the Baghdad resolutions are still of value, Tariq 'Aziz said: We do not view pan-Arab issues from the angle on which the question was based. Pan-Arab issues are serious questions. The serious and responsible leaders in the Arab homeland study the Arab situation according to the circumstances and the challenges they face, and then take whatever action they deem suitable at the appropriate time and place.

In this respect, Kamal Hasan 'Ali commented by saying: There are many facts in the Arab states' stand, especially after the Fes summit during which the Arab states decided to pursue peace as a means for achieving the Arab right as well as a comprehensive just settlement to both the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian issue. Undoubtedly, this Arab trend has given a new dimension to Arab-Egyptian relations. There is no doubt that Tariq 'Aziz' current visit, within the context of constant consultations, will further promote bilateral relations.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali replied to a question on his evaluation of Tariq 'Aziz' visit to Egypt. He said: We see it as the cornerstone in relations with Iraq and a step forward in Arab relations with Egypt.

Regarding the possibility of the resumption of full diplomatic relations between Egypt and Iraq soon, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: I agree with Tariq 'Aziz that the content of the relations is the point on which we are concentrating.

Tariq 'Aziz answered a question on whether his visit to Egypt meant a change in Iraqi stances on the Camp David peace agreement. He said: The serious leaders and officials in the world, and in this part of the world in particular, must view the past and present events in light of the current conditions and the challenges facing us. We are currently facing challenges and dangers, and this is an important reason for a meeting of Arab leaders to discuss the conditions. We do not discuss or evaluate questions on the basis of the viewpoint that says they are right or wrong; this is not the serious and sound course for discussing national questions because this method has led to the missing of many opportunities for the unification of the Arab world.

The Iraqi minister said: We feel there is the need for the Arab leaders to deal with questions on this basis and not by exchanging accusations. The important point is that we should adhere to our principles, be realistic, and respect and understand the others' points of views. They must do likewise.

Tariq 'Aziz answered a question on whether there was an Iraqi-Egyptian identity of views on differences between the PLO and Syria. He said: Our views are identical and we support the unity of the PLO and its legitimate representation, and we denounce any interference in its internal affairs.

On Egypt's call for the PLO joining Jordan in peace talks on the basis of the Reagan initiative and Iraq's view in this regard, Tariq 'Aziz said: We have always encouraged understanding between the PLO and Jordan. They have to take a decision on what they consider appropriate.

'Ali, 'Aziz Banquet Speeches

NC032134 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jul (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali hosted a fast breaking Ramadan banquet this evening in honor of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, who is currently visiting Cairo. Attending the banquet were a number of ministers, senior Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials, journalists, and the Iraqi delegation accompanying 'Aziz.

'Ali made a speech during the banquet in which he said: It gives me pleasure to warmly welcome Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and the delegation accompanying him on their visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. He said that the visit to Egypt by brothers from fraternal Iraq is in fact a practical embodiment of the continuing bonds between Egypt and its Arab sisters, bonds that have been cemented by common aspirations and pains, and by the unity of fate in this area of the world where our Arab nation lives.

'Ali stressed that this visit is also practical proof that Egypt's link with its Arab sisters is a strong and deep organic link that transcends all that is casual and transitory. He said that public interest is the basic foundation of this link, not only for our two fraternal countries but for the entire Arab nation, which is passing through a delicate stage in its pan-Arab struggle to achieve its legitimate and just goals.

'Ali pointed out that this visit is a continuation of the constant consultations between our fraternal countries. The visit is aimed at reviewing the international situation as well as current international problems and their effects on the situation in the Arab region. It is also aimed at exchanging (?views) on the situation in the Arab area in light of international and regional developments.

'Ali said that the situation in our Arab area requires that all Arab countries face up to their responsibilities, rise above their temporary differences, and pool all of their resources in order to pursue a practical and contemporary method of solving their problems and regaining their rights. This method must be consistent with the nature of the age in which we are living, in order to rally the support of world public opinion and address the world with the convincing language that it understands.

'Ali asserted that Egypt, as always, will spare no efforts in sponsoring and defending its nation's issues, and in working

tirelessly to achieve its goals. He said that this has been and will continue to be Egypt's fate until the banners of comprehensive and just peace flutter over this region. In this regard, Egypt is performing a historic duty that is above the different formulas and forms of traditional relations. He added that Egypt's links with the issues of its Arab nation were and will always be aimed at achieving this nation's peace and prosperity, at sparing its creative potential in the public interest of the Arab nation and peoples, and at directing this potential for fruitful and constructive purposes. He concluded his speech by again welcoming Tariq 'Aziz and the delegation accompanying him, and expressing his confidence that this visit will benefit both fraternal countries as well as the prosperity and safety of the Arab nation.

Tariq 'Aziz began his speech of reply by expressing his profound appreciation for the warm welcome he received upon arriving in Cairo.

The Iraqi foreign minister emphasized the profound relations that exist between Iraq and Egypt as two fraternal countries. He said that the challenges require a different formula for Arab action and that Arab relations must become more objective, with rationality as the most important pillar, particularly because emotional relations are not enough.

He explained that the formula for Iraqi-Egyptian relations — which the two countries have willingly, resolutely, and courageously chosen, despite all the anti-national and irresponsible attempts — is a guide for the other Arab states.

He said that objective dealing and dialogue among the Arab states are a must.

Speaking about Iraqi-Egyptian relations, 'Aziz said: We may differ in our views, but I affirm that differences in views between us are not differences that will reach the point of rupture or spoil the issue. He affirmed that there is a high degree of agreement in views, analyses, and results between Iraq and Egypt, and that this reflects both countries' feelings of pan-Arab responsibility. He pointed out that this pan-Arab responsibility is based on the same Arab premises in which both fraternal countries believe. He said that Egypt's and Iraq's stand on the Gulf war is consistent with this pan-Arab responsibility. Referring to the fraternal relations between Egypt and Iraq, 'Aziz said that this relationship between the two fraternal countries has profound details. Concluding his speech, he expressed his happiness at having met with President Husni Mubarak and emphasized that large vistas in relations are (?open) for the two fraternal countries.

'Ali, Tariq 'Aziz Talk

NC032146 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] The official talks between Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz began this evening. At the end of the meeting Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that a comprehensiv evaluation has been made of the Arab situation. He said that visits between Egypt and Iraq are continuing. He said that Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah will meet with Tariq 'Aziz tomorrow.

On the other hand, Tariq 'Aziz said that a profound and comprehensive discussion was made of the Arab situation and international affairs of mutual interest. He said that agreement was reached on many points, and that it is possible to achieve cooperation while serving the goals of Egypt and Iraq as well as those of the Arab questions. Regarding military cooperation between the two countries, 'Aziz said that both commands have reached an agreement on a step in this regard. He added that he will discuss military cooperation during his meeting with Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah. He said that the dangers threatening the Arab homeland and the steps that will be taken in the coming phase were also discussed.

Answering a question on the possibility of President Saddam Husayn visiting Cairo, 'Aziz said that the Iraqi president holds Cairo in esteem and that he will be happy to make such a visit. However, the dates of the president's visit will be announced when they are decided.

The second session of talks between Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Tariq 'Aziz will be held tomorrow morning in order to complete the discussion of the topics pertaining to the Arab situation and relations between the two countries.

'Ali, 'Aziz Resume Talks

NC040910 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The second round of talks between Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz started at 1000 today.

During their meeting, they will resume their discussion of international issues of mutual interest, developments in the Middle East and Lebanon, and bilateral relations.

Delegations Discuss Reviving Agreements

NC041601 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The Egyptian and Iraqi delegations met for 2 and 1/2 hours today. The Egyptian side was headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and the Iraqi side by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

Our correspondent has learned that the two sides discussed the situation in the area as well as the policies and actions of the parties concerned in the Arab East. They discussed the Palestinian issue and PLO-Syrian relations, and reviewed theIraq-Iran war in light of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's recent initiative to halt the fighting.

The two sides also discussed bilateral relations. The two foreign ministers expressed their countries' desire to promote and strengthen bilateral relations, and presented their ideas for strengthening these relations. These ideas include the need for

continuing the exchange of visits by ministerial officials, particularly in the technical, economic, and agricultural sectors. The two sides also discussed the conditions of the Egyptian workers in Iraq, the need to conclude agreements regarding them, and the need to have a joint committee discuss Iraq's requirements for Egyptian labor.

The two delegations agreed to discuss how to revive the agreements signed between the two countries — agreements which have been frozen for the past 6 years. The Egyptian and Iraqi sides also agreed on the need to continue dialogue between them, to maintain constant contacts between the two foreign ministers, and to coordinate information cooperation between the two countries.Tariq 'Aziz will leave Cairo tomorrow morning.

Further on Agreements
NC041730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA) — The second round of talks between Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and his Iraqi counterpart, Tariq 'Aziz, was held this morning in order to continue the discussion of the current Arab situation, bilateral relations, and strengthening cooperation between the two countries. The talks lasted approximately 2 and 3/4 hours.

MENA learned that the two sides continued their discussion of the situation in the area, particularly in the Arab East, and the stands of all the parties in the eastern Arab region in terms of their policies and actions, and the controls that govern these actions. During the talks, an analysis was made of all aspects concerning the current situation in the Arab East as well as of the attitudes of the states in the Arab East toward the Palestinian cause, the situation in the area, and the Iraq-Iran war.

MENA also learned that a comprehensive assessment was made of the situation in the PLO and the current PLO-Syrian crisis.

The talks also dealt with the Iraq-Iran war, particularly in light of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's recent peace initiative to halt the war.

MENA learned that the disucssion of bilateral relations between the two countries took up a major part of today's talks.

It was learned that both sides made it clear that they intend to promote and strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries in various areas. It was also learned that the Egyptian and Iraqi sides presented various ideas for promoting bilateral relations, particularly:

1. Exchanging ministerial visits between the two countries, especially in the economic, agricultura! and technical sectors.

2. Having the Ar-Rafidayn Bank resume its activities in Cairo.

3. Egypt presented several ideas concerning the conditions of Egyptian workers in Iraq, the need to conclude agreements governing relations between the two countries in this area, and the setting up of a joint committee to work out controls for labor relations and to periodically discuss Iraq's labor requirement.

4. It was agreed to discuss how to revive the Iraqi-Egyptian agreements in the various areas — agreements which have been frozen because of the two countries' relations in the past period — as soon as possible in order to promote relations between the two countries.

5. It was agreed to discuss how to revive the Egyptian-Iraqi committee for technical and economic cooperation, whose activities have been suspended since 1977. The two sides showed a clear intention to seek to revive this committee.

6. Iraq showed a clear desire to benefit from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's diplomatic institute and to coordinate between the Egyptian and Iraqi diplomatic institutes on how to train diplomats.

7. The two sides also agreed on the need to continue the dialogue and coordination between Egypt and Iraq, and to maintain constant contact between their foreign ministers.

The two sides agreed to increase the number of employees in the offices of the Egyptian and Iraqi diplomatic missions in Cairo and Baghdad.

8. The two sides also discussed information cooperation between the two countries, and strengthening this cooperation in the various information fields.

9. The two sides discussed the conditions, vocations, and problems of the Egyptian community in Iraq. The Iraqi side expressed its complete appreciation of the Egyptian citizens' role in Iraq. It also showed readiness to resolve any problem Egyptian citizens face in Iraq.

MENA learned that these ideas and agreements will be followed up in the near future, and that their procedural and executive aspects will be completed as soon as possible.

The Iraqi foreign minister is scheduled to leave Cairo for home at 0900 tomorrow, Tuesday.

'Aziz Statement 4 July
NC050550 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minsiter Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah today received Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. In a statement published in *Al-Ahram's* Tuesday issue, 'Aziz said that during the meeting he conveyed his thanks and the thanks of his brothers in the Iraqi Armed Forces as well as greetings of fraternity and gratitude for the sincere cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two fraternal countries. This cooperation is within the framework of fraternal ties and development between the two countries.

'Aziz further said: During the friendly and fraternal meeting with Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah we discussed issues of common concern connected with cooperation between the Armed

Forces, a cooperation which as established is desired by both leaderships. He pointed out that this cooperation is not only in the interest of Iraq and Egypt alone, but also expresses a supreme pan-Arab interest. We aspire toward further cooperation in this field as with other sectors of cooperation between the two countries.

Following the meeting, which lasted approximately 45 minutes, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that cooperation between Egypt and Iraq is real, practical, and sincere and is aimed at achieving the national and general interest of both countries.

'Aziz Departs 5 July
NC050902 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Cairo this morning at the conclusion of his 2-day visit to Cairo, during which 'Aziz was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. He also held talks with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and with Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, the deputy prime minister and minister of defense. These talks centered on international issues, the Middle East situation, and means for bolstering relations between Egypt and Iraq.

In a departure statement, Tariq 'Aziz said that he was delighted with his visit to Cairo. He said: The visit has been successful. The reason is that during this visit the ties of brotherhood and cooperation between the two countries have been solidified. Furthermore, ideas have been exchanged and a specific agreement has been reached on the invigoration of relations between the two countries in many vital domains that can achieve the vital interests of the two countries.

His excellency said: Iraq is greatly interested in developing coordination between itself and Egypt so as to confront the dangers and challenges that the Arab nation is now facing.

He expressed the hope that his visit to Cairo would usher in an era of visits exchanged by the officials of the two countries for developing the program on which agreement has been reached.

Radio Cites Departure Statements
NC050933 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has emphasized that the visit of Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to Egypt has afforded a good opportunity for consultation and for an exchange of views with regard to the international situation and the fateful Arab issues. Furthermore, this visit has provided an opportunity for a review of the bilateral relations and for a discussion on the things tending to promote and develop these relations.

Tariq 'Aziz left Cairo this morning at the conclusion of his 2-day visit to Egypt. In a departure statement, he made it clear that the discussions he had in Cairo included a comprehensive and deep assessment of all the political issues. He said: There is closeness in the two countries' analyses of the situation, and in thinking of the way to face this situation.

'Aziz added: Egypt is taking a pan-Arab stand on the war Iran is launching against Iraq. He said: Iraq holds a common viewpoint on this issue. Furthermore, there is great similarity in the two countries' attitude toward the situation in Lebanon and with regard to the PLO. About the PLO, 'Aziz said: Iraq gives strong backing to the PLO and to its unity. Iraq also condemns any attempt to intervene in PLO affairs. Iraq believes in the need for the Arab countries to back and support this course of action.

'Aziz expressed hope that Arab developments will result in backing the PLO and in ridding it of the attacks the PLO is now facing.

Egypt To Undertake Diplomatic Contacts on Chad
NC011709 Cairo MENA in English 1645 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, July 1 (MENA) — Egypt will get into contact with international parties in the next few days over the Lebanon, Palestine and Chad issues, the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY learned today.

The contacts will emphasize the necessity of safeguarding every inch of Chadian territory, as well as the country's independence and sovereignty.

U.S. Middle East Envoy Philip Habib and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali had conferred in Cairo earlier this week on the steps which Egypt could take to help stem the deterioration of the Middle East situation.

Communiques Report 30 June-4 July War Actions

Communique No 1,139

JN011714 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Communique No 1,139 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 1 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

During this war which has been imposed on our proud country by the enemies, our brave Armed Forces have continued to prove that they are stronger and more capable than the enemy forces of aggression, and have continued to crush their attacks everywhere. The results of the operations on the front last night and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units spotted an enemy concentration in front of their positions in the central sector of the front. Our units opened fire on it, killing six soldiers and destroying two vehicles.

2. A group of enemy personnel attempted to come closer to the positions of one of our forward units in the Maysan sector. Our unit opened fire on them and forced them to flee after killing four and wounding others. Enemy forces were seen trying to evacuate the wounded from the area.

3. One was killed and two infantry positions and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the northern sector of the front.

4. One was killed and one infantry position destroyed in the area east of Basra.

5. Today, the murderous Khomeyniite clique's artillery shelled Mandali and its suburbs setting fire to and damaging a number of gardens.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 July 1983

Communique No 1,140

JN021642 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Communique No 1,140 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their brave activities and splendid heroic deeds in defense of the homeland against the criminal Iranian aggression.

The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units opened fire on a group of enemy troops opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing seven, wounding others, and destroying one infantry position. Yesterday and today several Iranians, fleeing the tyranny and persecution of the suspect Khomeyniite regime, sought refuge with our forward units in the same sector. They were evacuated safely to the rear.

2. Our forward units opened fire on an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing two and destroying one tank and one hardware stockpile.

3. One infantry position and three hardware stockpiles were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

4. Yesterday and today the Khomeyniites, who are immersed in rancor and crime, shelled Zurbatiyah and Khurmal with artillery, wounding two children and demolishing one house in Khurmal.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 July 1983

Communique No 1,141

JN031726 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Communique No 1,141 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 3 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave Armed Forces continued their activities in the operational sectors against the aggressor Iranian forces. The following are the results for last night and today:

1. Spotting an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central operational sector, one of our units pounded the concentration, killing nine, wounding others, and destroying one gun.

2. One vehicle and one 106-mm were destroyed in the Maysan operation sector.

3. To escape persecution and terrorism in Iran, Iranian military and civilian groups yesterday and today sought refuge with our units in the northern and Maysan operational sectors. All of them were safely evacuated to the rear.

4. The spiteful Iranian regime last night shelled Zurbatiyah and its environs, damaging a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 July 1983

Communique No 1,142

JN041654 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Communique No 1,142 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 4 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The war which the rulers in Iran have imposed on our brave country enters its 35th month today with the valiant sons of Iraq

more determined to continue their brave, heroic fighting and achieve fresh victories over the tyrannical aggressors. The following are the results for last night and today:

1. Spotting a group of enemy personnel opposite their positions in the northern operational sector, our forward units the day before yesterday attacked the group using artillery fire and killing 27, wounding others, and destroying 1 tank and 1 arms depot.

2. A patrol of our forward units managed to engage an enemy concentration in the area east of Basra, inflicting losses in life and equipment.

3. Using various types of arms, our forward units pounded enemy positions and concentrations opposite our positions in the central operational sector, destroying five infantry positions, two hardware stockpiles, and one observation post.

4. The evil Khomeyniite clique yesterday and today shelled Qurahtu Su and Halabjah and their environs, damaging a house in Halabjah and a number of civilian establishments in Qurahtu Su.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 July 1983

Jasim Discusses Demobilization, Women's Role
JN051046 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jul (INA) — Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nusayyif Jasim has said that the Iraqi Armed Forces are ready to deter any new Iranian aggression. At a meeting with Arab and foreign newsmen here today, he added that the decision to demobilize those born in 1949 affirms the existence of a sufficient reserve force in the Armed Forces capable of monitoring all the Iranian forces' movements.

The minister of culture and information described the decision, which was made 29 June, as one that no other country at war foralmost 3 years had ever taken. He also expressed satisfaction with the Iraqi women's role in the battle and their unprecedented insistence on donating their jewelry in support of the war. He added that the value of such a human and nationalist attitude is worth much more than money itself.

Ramadan Receives Japanese Envoy, Message
JN021658 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has received a written message from Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, dealing with the promotion of bilateral relations. Nakayama, the Japanese foreign minister's adviser, delivered the message when the first deputy prime minister received him here today.

In his message, the Japanese prime minister expressed his country's desire to promote its relations with Iraq in all fields.

The first deputy prime minister expressed Iraq's desire to expand bilateral relations for the welfare of the two friendly countries' peoples. He then talked about Iraq's principled stands toward peace in the region as represented in its repeated initiatives to halt war with Iran, its serious and sincere cooperation with all mediation committees and efforts to end the conflict peacefully, and its abidance by UN Security Council resolutions in this regard.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations and the means to promote them, particularly in the economic and technical fields. They also discussed Japanese firms' role in implementing development projects in Iraq.

Reportage on U.S. Lebanese Talks 2 July

Salim-Habib Chair Meeting

NC021808 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Dispatch by correspondent Joe Sa'adah]

[Text] At 1500, a session of the Lebanese-U.S. talks ended. This session was convened under the chairmanship of Minister Salim and Ambassador Habib. It was also attended by Dr Wadi' Haddad and by Ambassadors Morris Draper and Richard Fairbanks as well as by Christopher Ross of the American Embassy. During this session, Ambassador Morris Draper held contacts with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

It is now possible to say that there is some hope that the general situation can be budged, but this does not signify that things can easily be resolved. The situation requires more effort and sweat, because there are many interwoven problems. It is possible that another meeting will be held this evening between Minister Salim and Dr Haddad on the one hand and Ambassador Habib and his aides on the other.

Another topic for discussion at this time is Secretary Shultz' visit to the area. However, such a discussion is contingent on the progress that is likely to be achieved through such a visit. Consequently, Secretary Shultz will come to the area only if a minimum opportunity for success becomes available.

An aide of Ambassador Habib has said: There are no immediate plans for any member of the U.S. team now in the area to visit Damascus, and things are being left to the undisclosed contacts and to the progress that is achieved far from the limelight.

From the Republican Palace, Joe Sa'adah.

Salim, Haddad, Habib Meet

NC022024 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] A meeting is now being held in the house of Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Dr Elie Salim. It is being attended by Dr Elie Salim, presidential adviser Dr Wadi' Haddad, and the U.S. team headed by U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib. This meeting was scheduled following a meeting that was held this evening by President al-Jumayyil with Minister Salim and Dr Haddad, who briefed the president on the outcome of the first session of their talks with the U.S. team headed by Ambassador Habib.

At the first session of the talks, the discussion touched on a number of ideas that the U.S. side had earlier discussed in Lebanon and Israel as well as in a number of capitals in the area. The discussion also dealt with the reaction to these ideas. These ideas pertain to what Israel terms the redeployment of its forces in Lebanon — which Lebanon rejects.

VOL Reports Shultz' Arrival in Beirut 5 July

NC050922 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived at Beirut airport at 1035 today, accompanied by Ambassadors Philip Habib, Morris Draper, and Richard Fairbanks. They proceeded to the residence of the U.S. ambassador in Al-Yarzi from where Shultz is due to move to the Republican Palace to begin his talks with Lebanese officials.

In fact, Shultz arrived at the Republican Palace at 1110, accompanied by the U.S. working team.

Shultz-Salim Talks Held

NC051030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The first round of the Lebanese-U.S. talks began in the Republican Palace at 1115 today. Our correspondent in the Republican Palace reports:

[Begin telephone report] At 1115 the first round of the Lebanese-U.S. talks began under the chairmanship of Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and Secretary George Shultz. On the Lebanese side, the talks were attended by Dr Haddad, Colonel Munir Ruhayyim, and on the U.S. side by Ambassadors Habib, Draper, Fairbanks, Dillon, Christopher Ross, and U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes.

President al-Jumayyil is expected to chair the second round of the Lebanese-U.S. talks which will be focused on means for implementing the agreement on the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon and, subsequently, the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces. The talks will possibly take more time then expected. The U.S. side is well aware of the Lebanese stance regarding the proposed plans and the current talks will deal with several new anticipated steps.

Joe Sa'adah was speaking to you from the Republican Palace. [end telephone report]

Al-Jumayyil Chairs Second Round

NC051307 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] We have now on the telephone line Joe Sa'adah from the Republican Palace to report on the Lebanese-U.S. talks]

[Begin live telephone report] At 1215 President al-Jumayyil met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in the presence of Lebanese Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib. Salim and Shultz had chaired the first round of talks, attended on the Lebanese side by Dr Wadi' Haddad and Colonel Munir Ruhayyim, and on the U.S. side by U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib and his aides Morris Draper, Richard Fairbanks, and the U.S. ambassador in Beirut as well as Christopher Ross and the U.S. State Department spokesman. The talks focused on means of achieving the foreign forces'

withdrawals from Lebanon through the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Secretary Shultz affirmed to President al-Jumayyil that the United States is committed to seeking the achievement of the complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. There are several new ideas now presented for discussion to make the situation more flexible and to overcome the complexities of withdrawals.

What the Lebanese would like to know is what are the U.S. measures to implement the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and to achieve the withdrawals. Lebanon does not suspect the intentions of the U.S. policy.

The Lebanese side outlined that it supports no partial withdrawal because it considers that as an obstacle in the way of comprehensive withdrawals. The Lebanese side hopes that Secretary Shultz during his talks with Syrian president Hafiz al-Asad tomorrow, Wednesday, can convince the Syrians to define their stance, because so far they have not defined it. What Lebanon wants is Syria's consent to withdraw without Syria being compelled to change its stance regarding the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The agreement was concluded so that it could be implemented and there is no going back on it. What Lebanon also wants is to reach a timetable for the Israeli withdrawal that will be within the framework of that for comprehensive withdrawals.

It remains to be said that U.S. presidential envoy Ambassador Philip Habib will not take part in the U.S.-Syrian talks and he will not accompany Secretary Shultz to Damascus. [end live report]

Salim Optimistic on Results of Shultz Visit

NC051450 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has ended his quick visit to Lebanon by holding a joint press conference with Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim at the Ba'abda Palace. The U.S. secretary of state then left for Damascus.

Foreign Minister Elie Salim expressed optimism about the results of the Shultz visit because, as he put it, Shultz' visits to Beirut are coupled with success, optimism, and confidence. Salim said: We reviewed the activities which have taken place since April and May. We discussed the points which must be tackled again. We also discussed some special points which must be reviewed, with some additional details, in Washington.

Salim added: We have been reassured about the U.S. commitment — which has absolutely not changed — to support this democracy which is small in size but has a large role, and which is called Lebanon. The Lebanese foreign minister went on: We are very grateful for President Reagan's support, and for the effective and strong way in which Shultz is consolidating this policy.

Al-Wazzan on Withdrawal Agreement, Arab Stand

NC050550 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Speech delivered by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan at Ramadan banquet at the Bristol Hotel in Beirut on 4 July in honor of Arab diplomats in Lebanon — recorded]

[Excerpts] Your excellencies, I am pleased to meet with you on this holy day of the month of Ramadan and to break our fast together.

Under these delicate circumstances we are passing through and while we are in the welter of the agreement achieved with Israel, we would like to repeat what we have previously said: We do not want our brothers in the Arab world to agree to this agreement for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from our territory. We still have aspirations regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict. We still have hopes to achieve the pan-Arab goals and to find a just solution to the Palestinian issue. We ask for understanding and not approval. We ask for Arab support in these difficult days in which there are hopes for salvation from the occupation, while an onslaught is heading toward us that might make us lose what remains of the homeland.

We were surprised recently with stances for partial Israeli withdrawals. Although they seem useful, we can see upon consideration that partial withdrawals constitute dangers to a comprehensive withdrawal from our land. Therefore, we have rejected partial withdrawals and will not change our stand unless the withdrawal is within the framework of a program outlining overall and complete withdrawal. The U.S. side, which participated with us in the negotiations and the agreement to guarantee implementation, must shoulder its responsibilities and must not forget that Lebanon is a free and independent homeland, and that invasion and occupation are rejected for any reason. To begin with, no party in the world has a right to stipulate to Lebanon anything that hinders restoration of its freedom and sovereignty.

Brothers, we want understanding and cooperation from you under these difficult circumstances so as not to give Israel a pretext to stay in Lebanon. We have taken every initiative on every level so that we may become strong. We want to feel strong with the backing of our Arab brothers in order to face the apprehensions of some people as a result of the agreement. The likely apprehensions set forth by some people are less than the real and sure fears, results, and tragedies from which we suffer and the dangers we fear if the occupation continues.

Lebanon has been concerned about its Arab affiliation and faithful to the requirements of Arab affiliation. Lebanon has been keen on its unity, freedom, and democracy and has never faltered in serving the Arab issues or in contributing to Arab revival and development everywhere. I affirm once again that in the absence of a unified Arab action, Lebanon made its decision for salvation while feeling its national responsibilities toward its people and full responsibilities toward its Arab affilation. We say this while it is obvious here that Lebanon is not selfish or regional. How can it be so when it has been devoted [words indistinct] while exposed to destruction for 9 years for the sake of the Arab issues in which it believes.

We want to work to regain our internal unity and solidarity through the government's determination to raise the banner of legitimacy throughout Lebanon and reject all practices that deviate from this line. There will be no factions or parties above the state, as his excellency has said. There will be no domination by anyone above the state, which we want for all the Lebanese.

Syrians, Israelis Exchange Fire in Al-Biqa'

NC042030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2017 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] In western Al-Biqa', the Israeli forces in Al-Mansurah and the Syrian forces in Ghazzah exchanged heavy machinegun fire at 2100 this evening. The sporadic exchange continued about 30 minutes. It should be noted that such a clash has not occurred since the Palestinian internecine fighting broke out in Al-Biqa'.

Syrians Send Reinforcements to Ba'labakk

NC050938 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Our correspondent in the Al-Biqa' has reported that unusual Syrian forces movements have been observed in the area, particularly in Ba'labakk, where the Syrains have sent large numbers of tanks and vehicles. These have taken up combat positions in various parts of the city. The Syrians also have sent similar reinforcements to the Ba'labakk fortress. Our correspondent believes that the purpose of these movements is to bring the situation under control, given the fact that Ba'labakk, and particularly the Wavell camp, are considered as 'Arafat strongholds.

Beirut Reports Incidents in Various Areas 5 July

NC050821 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] A security source has indicated that at 0300 today, an explosive device went off in a carpentry shop in An-Na'imah township near Ad-Damur, causing material damage. The military expert found two unexploded devices which he defused.

The source said that the Beirut-Damascus highway is still cut at 'Arayya, Al-Kahhalah, and Dahr al-Wahsh and that the 'Arayya-Shwit road is still cut.

A security report from the north indicates that at 0400 an RPG was fired in the Al-Maqabir area in Bab ar-Raml in Tripoli followed by bursts of light arms by armed men in an agricultural warehouse in the An-Najmah area. No casualties were reported.

At 2200 yesterday, some armed men in the As-Saraya al-'Atiqah area opened fire on a passenger vehicle carrying Jamal al-Hajjar, Nabil Jariala, Thana' and Ahmad Makkawi, all of whom were wounded and moved to hospitals.

Situation in Al-Biqa' Characterized by Tension

NC051248 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] On the security level, the situation in the Al-Biqa' is characterized by tension. The 'Arafat group began moving from the Turbul and Kafr Zabad areas toward Ba'labakk after withdrawing from the two villages. This took place after the Syrian 65th brigade, under the command of Mufid Hamdan, brought Surbul and its environs under its complete control. It is feared that clashes might take place in the Wavell camp near Ba'labakk. The supporters of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] have sent new forces to the Ba'labakk area. The Syrian forces have established trenches and barricades and placed T-72 and heavy caliber artillery at the southern entrance to Kafr Zabad. The Al-Khatib group are maintaining a force in 'Ayn Kafr Zabad and the 'Arab al-Fa'ur area. The Syrian forces this morning prevented farmers in Ba'labakk, Sir'in, and Shlifa from irrigating their crops in an attempt to ruin the Lebanese economy in the Al-Biqa'.

Clash With Muslim Brotherhood Takes Place in Homs

NC051310 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] A clash has taken place in the main square of Homs [in Syria] between the Muslim Brotherhood and the special units in which one officer and two soldiers of the special units were killed and six others were wounded.

U.S. Secretary of State's Visit Discussed

4 July Damascus Commentary

JN041534 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] It seems that the U.S. Administration is in a hurry to conjure up something before the start of the presidential election campaigns, which will preoccupy everyone in the United States and delay all important and decisive decisions. The flow of U.S. envoys and emissaries to the region never ceases.

Washington, no longer satisfied with the activities of its ambassadors in the region or of the personal envoy of the U.S. President along with several aides, has resorted to sending Secretary of State George Shultz. This is going to be Shultz' second visit to this sensitive region where important interests are at stake, where various forces clash, and which witnesses a conflict between the policy of imposing the will on others through brute force, and the principles of the UN Charter and international laws which guarantee all nations the right to self-determination and prohibits the annexation of other people's land by force.

This great U.S. interest in the region has two facets: First, the great importance which the United States pins on the situation in the region. Second, the feeling of the U.S. leaders that their designs in the region are stumbling and are not progressing as they had wished.

In fact, the United States, which since 1956 has wanted at least to replace the traditional colonialist countries whose influence and bases have disappeared in the region, faces a great dilemma to which it has not yet found a solution.

The roots of this dilemma lie in two things: First, the objectives of the U.S. policy in the Middle East — which aim to control the entire region, close its doors in the face of the USSR, monopolize the execution of its affairs, completely plunder its oil and other wealth, and mobilize this region and its potential in the conflict which is being waged against the socialist bloc and the front which is hostile to imperialism and world racism — contradict the interests of the Arab nation's national liberation movement which aspires for freedom, equality, social progress, unity, the establishment of equitable relations with all world countries, and the employment of the region's resources for the benefit of its peoples and not world imperialist monopolies.

Second, the United States has relied strategically on Israel as its principal ally in the region, its forward military base, and a means of exerting political and military pressures.

The U.S. dependence on Israel has increased since the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran. Successive U.S. Administrations have expressed this strategic reliance on Israel by declaring commitment to Israel's security and existence and the guaranteeing of its quantitive and qualitative military superiority over all Arab countries. Anwar as-Sadat, who sought shelter under U.S. wings, could not modify, even partially, the U.S. position on Israel.

The fact that the United States relied on Israel as its tool for terrorizing and exerting pressures on the Arab countries, and included Israel's expansionist territorial aims in the U.S. objectives has created all the difficulties facing the United States, because it is impossible to reconcile between support for the Israeli military expansion in the Arab territories and Israeli military and political hegemony in the region, and the legitimate interests of the Arab countries and the legitimate aspirations and dignity of the Arab masses.

If the U.S. policy is facing great difficulties in the region, then the U.S. leaders must search for the reasons for this in their policy, positions, and strategy and not in what they term the intransigence, obstinacy, or extremism of this or that side.

The U.S. stagnant political merchandise is impossible to market successfully in the Arab arena even by the best promoters. The agreement, which the United States and Israel drafted in order to impose it on Lebanon, to include Lebanon in the framework of Israeli security and to use Lebanon as a tool for U.S. policy, which aims to force U.S.-Israeli solutions on the Arab countries, harms Lebanon's vital interests and the security of Syria and the Arab nation.

Syria rejected this agreement through its leader and president, Hafiz al-Asad, declaring that he who wants to speak to Syria must bear in mind the cancellation of this agreement. Therefore any hopes that Syria might accept this agreement are based on dreams. Anyone who wants to impose this agreement on Syria through intimidation or temptation, future promises or present ones, mentioning names such as the Golan Heights and the West Bank, and pressures which nearly hint at a possible Israeli aggression against Syria, cannot achieve any results with Syria because it is not frightened by threats and is not tempted by empty glittering promises.

The situation in Lebanon is clear: Israel invaded Lebanon, thus violating everything stipulated in the UN Charter and international law. It commited crimes and massacres, was condemned in the Security Council, and it was asked to withdraw immediately and unconditionally. The start of any moves in Lebanon must be preceded by Israel's withdrawal without achieving any gains from its invasion of Lebanon.

There is a fundamental problem in the region: The problem of the Palestinian people and their national rights, including their right to self-determination. As long as the principles of the UN Charter pertaining to these rights are not respected, and the Israeli occupier is not forced to leave the land it occupied and the land it annexed, then the problem will continue to exist. The extent of the success of any policy in the region is measured not by words but the closeness of this policy to the fundamental elements and components of peace.

Palestine Broadcast

JN042046 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Palestine broadcast: Unattributed talk]

[Text] Brothers on the road to revolution and liberation: What is the urgent matter that prompted U.S. President Reagan to ask his Secretary of State Shultz to head immediately for the Middle East? Perhaps very briefly it can be summarized in the fact that Ronald Reagan has realized that the humiliating agreement, which his secretary of state imposed on Lebanon, fell through and that the arrangements, which he had hoped the Jordanian regime would achieve affecting the Palestinian revolution, backfired on the schemers.

Instead of dispersing the resistance, weakening its positions, and subjugating it to the logic of the U.S. imperialist settlement, the resistance cadres reinforced the pillars of the Palestinian revolution as a firm will of struggle determined to confront the hostile forces and to continue the march of struggle toward liberation.

Perhaps the reports arriving in Washington on the speedy development in the size and effectiveness of the Lebanese national resistance may have worried Mr Reagan and made him sense the danger to which the Marines could be exposed after the Israeli forces had failed to confornt this resistance, and after the Marines have become a form of a occupation force comparable and complementary to the Zionist occupation forces in Lebanon.

More importantly, Reagan and other leaders of the imperialist camp realize that the revolutionary infection, once released from a certain hotbed, is bound to spread and to include several other hotbeds covering the entire region of its origin. The developments in the Palestinian arena are a real danger sign for imperialism. The imperialists, Zionists, and their agents thought that the Palestinian revolution was beginning to ebb. They were astonished to see the revolution show its ability to rejuvenate itself, and its sister the Lebanese nationalist resistance revealed an amazing ability to pose a challenge.

This state of affairs warns of the spread of the will of the revolution to every region in which the influence of U.S. imperialism is present, ad in which facilities for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] are provided. However, can Washington prevent the continuation of such developments in the Arab arena? Of course not. It will not be able to do that because the Arabs' will of revolution, liberation, and salvation will remain stronger than all conspiratorial imperialist tricks and methods.

5 July Damascus Commentary

JN051333 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Since the beginning of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' tour of the region and shortly before it several test balloons have been launched. (Once there was talk about U.S. proposals about unilateral Israeli withdrawal, then about Israeli plans for a partial withdrawal and another time about plans to redeploy the invading forces.)

It is obvious that all these balloons and proposals eventually reflect several important facts. First, that the U.S. plan for hegemony over the region through the imposition of a U.S. solution has failed. Moreover, the U.S. efforts to peddle the Shultz agreement have reached a deadlock. Second, the Lebanese Government, which gave Tel Aviv everything without getting anything,is also suffering from the problem of failure and popular rejection. Third, the Israeli enemy, which managed through aggression to achieve the occupation and domination it wanted and for which the contract of submission achieved all its hostile gains, began to pay the price of aggression at the hands of the Lebanese nationalist resistance heroes.

In light of these facts, the three partners to the contract of submission, whether collectively or separately, are now in a difficult dilemma. The are collectively and separately searching for a solution to their dilemma, each according to his own objective and ability. Washington wants the implementation of the contract of submission to be a stage from which it can proceed to achieve greater political gains by implementing the Reagan plan through the Jordanian regime and this regime's dream of getting a Palestinian authorization. Consequently, Washington wants to impose its full hegemony over the Arab homeland through Israel and also through direct U.S. presence. It seems that Washington is in a hurry because the present U.S. Administration is in need of political gains to be employed in the forthecoming U.S. presidential election battle. The U.S. hints and admissions that the U.S. plan in the region is stumbling are only an indication of the strong U.S. desire to achieve anything no matter how. This emphasizes the premeditated and escalating hostile U.S. intentions.

When Washington talks about its impotence and its few chances of success, what it really wants to say is that it is running out of patience. This is the method of threats that has been proven by Syria to be unfeasible.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese Government, after fully yielding to the enemy, feels that it has not achieved anything worthwhile except a fascist Phalangist sway over nationalist Beirut. Consequently, this government is seeking through the Israeli proposals a partial withdrawal to establish Phalangist hegemony over the mountain area and Ash-Shuf by talking about filling the security vacuum.

As for the Israeli enemy, it has achieved all its aims in Lebanon. After signing the contract of submission, this enemy only wants to preserve its hostile gains with the least possible losses. Hence, when this enemy thinks of partial withdrawal or redeployment of forces it aims at entrusting the Phalangists with security tasks on its behalf, exactly as Sa'd Haddad's gangs are carrying out these tasks in southern Lebanon. However, the plan of both the enemy and the Phalangists clashes with the popular resistance will.

Accordingly, the entire situation appears to be a stalemate. The Lebanese Government cannot take one step forward; the U.S. Administration is unable to peddle what it wants; and the Israelis are unable to endure the Lebanese resistance attacks and the

resulting losses. In view of this situation, the three sides are holding Syria responsible. It is Syria which is obstructing the U.S. plan; it is Syria which is resisting the contract of submission with the Lebanese people; and it is Syria which is insisting on the complete withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces from Lebanon without achieving any hostile gains.

In light of this concept, observers expect a new Israeli war against the Syrian Arab Forces, with U.S. support and planning and with the blessing of the Lebanese Government which represents the Phalangist Party. However, if this war takes place it will not be in the interest of Washington, Tel Aviv, and the Phalangists regarding the practical or political results. This is the enemies' difficult equation and this is the failure which will follow the current U.S. failure. The secret of all this is the Syrian stand, which is strong because it is supported by the Arab masses and with the logic of justice, preservation of rights and the desire not to relinquish any of these rights.

TISHRIN Report

JN050744 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 5 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' tour of the region, *Tishrin* writes: After Shultz' success in the policy of imposing the contract of submission, the U.S. Administration tried through repeated statements by senior Pentagon officials to say that it understands the reasons for Syria's rejection of this contract, adding that the reasons for this rejection are legitimate. By saying this the U.S. Administration imagined that it could soften the Syrian stand and cast doubts on it, particularly since the U.S. officials concluded their statements by stressing their conviction that the Syrian stand will change.

The U.S. and Israeli officials waited a long time for a change in the Syrian stand, but in vain. The U.S. Administration then embarked on consultations and negotiations with some of its Arab friends in the hope that these friends would mediate and bring about the required change. However, the U.S. Administration was surprised when its friends said that they could only convey the U.S. viewpoint to the Syrian Government. Washington waited a long time and finally Shultz was forced to say that he is looking for a certain side to exert pressure on Syria in an attempt to convince it to change its stand on the contract of submission, or at least to adopt a neutral stand which would help peddle it.

Tishrin adds: These statements suggest that Washington is well aware of the Syrian stand and its horizons and dimensions. This conflicts completely with Shultz' recent statements in which he said that his visit to the region aims at listening to President al-Asad's opinion and knowing what he could find in Damascus. He added that he has no clear idea about the Syrian stand and wants to become acquainted with it.

What the U.S. Administration is doing today through Shultz' tour is attempting to ignore facts, particularly after the contract of submission has reached a deadlock. Therefore, Shultz says that his new tour aims at reassessing the situation in the region. Anyone who analyzes the statements Shultz made during the past 2 days will find them abounding with attempts to cast doubt on the Syrian stand because he is desperately trying to save the blemished U.S. prestige and reputation in the Middle East. However, Shultz finds himself face to face with Syria's rejection — a rejection which has taken all its Arab and international dimensions.

Shultz will certainly find in Damascus the same principled pan-Arab stand which he knows quite well and with which he could not deal despite all plots and maneuvers.

Al-Asad Congratulates Reagan on Independence Day

JN031603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad sent a congratulatory cable to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the national day of the United States.

Lebanon's Junblatt, Birri Press Conference

JN041728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], and Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, in fraternal Lebanon, said that the Phalangist Party and its Israeli agents have made Beirut a massive prison.

In the press conference which he and Birri held in Damascus this morning, Junblatt said: We will resist the entry of the factional and sectarian Lebanese Army into Lebanon's mountain region regardless of the results. He affirmed the seriousness of what is being plotted against Lebanon's mountain region.

Junblatt wondered: How can we trust an administration which came to power and did not protest the Sabra and Shatila massacres? We do not want these massacres to be repeated in Beirut or in the mountain region. Junblatt affirmed that the importance of the Zgharta meeting during which the broad bases were laid down for confronting the agreement, which the Lebanese regime signed with the Zionist enemy.

He explained that the meeting between the PSP and the Amal movement is complementary to the all-out national confrontation. He expressed his understanding of the Syrian position, affirming that there are historical relations between Syria and Lebanon. He said: The Syrians are worried about Lebanon's fate, and for this reason we have a united stand with Syria.

For his part, Nabih Birri affirmed that the position of the Amal movement is identical to what was declared at the Zgharta meeting. He said: We always consider ourselves as representatives of any meeting that takes place, whether at Zgharta or anywhere else, as long as the Lebanese nationalist dignitaries are the ones who host it.

At the beginning of the press conference a press statement was

read on the meeting which was held today between Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri during which they discussed the current developments in the Lebanese arena. The statement explained that the two sides reviewed the provisions of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and its impending threat to Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, the official Lebanese relinquishment of an important part of Lebanon, namely the south, the disavowal of Lebanese regional and international commitments, and the violation of the Constitution, charter, and norms. The two sides agreed on means of confronting the agreement. The statement added that the two sides also discussed the Zionist partial withdrawal plan and its impact on the unity of Lebanon. They considered that this plan, as well as being an official relinquishment of the south, will lead to a new civil war in the mountain region. This plan will also thrust the Lebanese Army into a battle against the populous who reject the hegemony of the Phalangist Pary and the establishment of a factional and sectarian homeland, which the Lebanese authorities are trying to achieve through their suspect moves. They expressed their rejection of the Lebanese Army's entry into these areas.

The statement also noted that Junblatt and Birri discussed the sectarian appointments which are being made by the Lebanese regime and which aim to vacate the official departments and institutions from the competent elements and replace them by phalangist elements within the framework of a plot which is being prepared by the Phalangist Party for Lebanon.

Concluding, the two sides called on the Lebanese regime to hold a dialogue to acheive real national accord. They expressed teir readiness to actively participate in the efforts for such an accord.

French External Relations Minister Pays Visit

Meets With Khaddam

JN042036 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson at 2100 this evening. They discussed the current state of affairs in the region.

Cheysson arrived in Damascus this evening on a short visit. He was welcomed at the airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, a number of Foreign Ministry officials, and the French ambassador in Damascus.

Received by Al-Asad

JN051158 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] At 1130 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Claude Cheysson, French external relations minister, in the presence of 'Abd al-Khalim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. During the meeting, talks revolved around the situation in the region, particularly in Lebanon, and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The French minister conveyed greetings from French President Francois Mitterrand to the president. Al-Asad asked the minister to convey similar greetings to the French president.

Leaves Damascus

JN051437 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jul (SANA) — Claude Cheysson, French external relations minister, left Damascus at 1530 today following a 2-day visit to Syria, during/which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Sulayman Haddad, director of the West European Affairs Department in the Foreign Ministry; Chief of Protocol Misbah Dalati; the French ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff.

Al-Asad Receives Cuban Minister's Message

JN041902 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] At 1345 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Levi Farah, Cuban minister of state and Communist Party Central Committee member [title as heard], accompanied by Lester Rodriguez, the Cuban ambassador in Damascus. The Cuban minister conveyed to the president a written message from Cuban President Dr Fidel Castro. The message dealt with the situation in the Caribean area and issues of the mutual interest. The president asked the minister to convey a message to President Castro outlining the situation in this area, including the situation in the Palestinian arena and Syria's efforts to reconcile the conflicting sides stemming from Syria's concern over the unity of the Palestinian revolution. The talks dealt with the situation in the region and in the Caribbean area, issues of mutual interest, and bilateral cooperation.

Damascus Cites Iraqi CP on Iraqi-Egyptian Talks

JN050724 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The Iraqi Communist Party has denounced Tariq 'Aziz' current visit to the Egyptian regime and described it as a major development between the two regimes and a treasonous action against the Arab liberation struggle. In a statement yesterday, the party's Political Bureau affirmed that 'Aziz' visit is a dangerous stab at the Arab struggle in the current circumstances and constitutes hostile pressure against Syria's steadfastness in the face of the Camp David plans. It will also encourage the Israeli enemy to continue its aggressive policy against the Palestinian Arab people and their legitimate sole representative, the PLO, as well as the Palestine question. The Iraqi Communist Party has also asserted that the Iraqi regime violated the Baghdad summit resolutions by adopting a hostile stand against Arab liberation forces and seeking to establish relations with the Egypt of Camp David. As-Sadat himself disclosed that an arms deal agreement was concluded between the Iraqi and Egyptian regimes. The party has called on the Arab liberation forces to adopt a firm and effective position against the Baghdad rulers' fascist methods and for preventing Iraq from participating in the battle against the Israeli enemy.

Begin Rejects U.S. Proposal 'Out of Hand'

TA011850 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem believe that Philip Habib has completed his mission and he can no longer raise any proposals conducive to the evacuation of the Syrian forces from Lebanon. Habib will depart for Beirut tomorrow and it is not known whether he will return to Jerusalem or to Washington.

Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen has learned that Habib was seething with anger over the leak from Washington about the demand to evacuate the IDF from the whole of Lebanon. This morning's meeting between him and the prime minister was held in a tense atmosphere and ended without any results.

Our correspondent adds that Habib raised the proposal in his talk with the prime minister on Monday and Mr Begin rejected it out of hand. It seems that the Cabinet will once again put off the debate about the IDF's redeployment in Lebanon until the U.S. position becomes clear.

Schiffer on Habib Proposals

TA030542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live in the studio]

[Text] Philip Habib's current mission has not yielded any progress toward the comprehensive solution of the Lebanese problem. Sources associated with the talks with the U.S. mediator last night thus summed up the current round of talks conducted here by Habib. In view of this stalemate, George Shultz' hasty and unprepared mission was born. Now it is already clear that, the fervent denials heard from Jerusalem notwithstanding, the United States is trying to prevent the IDF from redeploying in Lebanon, for well-known reasons: Because this will lead to the de facto partitioning of Lebanon, splitting it up between Israel and Syria; and it will not solve the security problems the IDF is faced with, but will only change the areas where soldiers are hit.

Philip Habib tried to provide various alternatives over the last few days, and as part of this he decided that the IDF should withdraw from Lebanon first, and that this process be accompanied by a tacit agreement with the United States and Syria that the latter follow suit later on. This proposal was called nonsense [word in English] by Yitzhaq Shamir in his conversation with Henry Kissinger. Who can rely on the Syrians, the foreign minister asked Kissinger, who heard so much negative talk in Jerusalem about Habib that he finally felt obligated to defend Habib. When the prime minister told him that Habib used to calm his Jerusalem interlocutors with talk about promises that he allegedly had that the Syrian would withdraw, Kissinger said that Habib said these things out of the sincere intention and hope that this would really happen.

Over the weekend, Israel made it clear to the United States that the U.S. ideas for an imminent IDF withdrawal conflict with the agreement of understanding the two countries recently signed, which stipulates that unless the Syrians and the PLO leave Lebanon, the United States would publicly and diplomatically support Israel's stay in Lebanon. Philip Habib, who was offended by these disclosures, again promised the prime minister late last week that the United States would not reopen the accord with Lebanon.

Finally, there is still no clear answer to the question of how it happened that Israel's ambassador to Washington, Me'ir Rosenne, heard nothing about Habib's proposals before the end of last week, when they were raised in public. One of the conjectures is that for fear of the proposals' disclosure, those involved refrained from passing the information on to the ambassador — in a process not disssimilar to that whereby many ministers are only provided with updated information after having already learned about it via the media.

Shamir on Habib, Withdrawal

TA011840 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Yoram Ronen at the end of the meeting with Philip Habib on 1 July; place not given — videotaped]

[Text] [Ronen] Mr Shamir, was the proposal that the IDF withdraw from the whole of Lebanon to the Israeli border raised in your talk with Ambassador Habib today?

[Shamir] There is no such U.S. proposal. Notions are rife among U.S. Administration circles about certain changes in the timetable of the withdrawal of the various forces in Lebanon. We reject any change; we think it is ineffective and we think that all sides should adhere to the principle of simultaneous withdrawal. Therefore, no debate whatsoever was held over changing this principle.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, would you say that the Americans are trying to gain time in order to enable the Lebanese Army to deploy and replace the IDF in Lebanon?

[Shamir] I do not think so. If there is such an intention, they can tell us. If their rationalization is consistent and reasonable, we will take it into account.

[Ronen] And they are not asking us to put off our redeployment plans?

[Shamir] There is no such notion or request. They have certain doubts because it is clear that any change in our deployment would call for some kind of changes in the operation of the multinational force which is composed of the Americans, the French, the Italians, and the British. Therefore, this also requires debates and deliberations on their part.

[Ronen] Finally, Mr Foreign Minister, when do you believe a decision will be made about an IDF redeployment in Lebanon?

[Shamir] I think that in the near future but I cannot specify a date.

Cabinet Briefing on Habib

TA022008 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT Jul 83

[Text] The Cabinet will not decide about an IDF redeployment in Lebanon in its session tomorrow. Several ministers will raise the subject but the prime minister and the defense and foreign ministers will set the date for a debate and its handling by the Cabinet. The foreign and defense ministers will brief the Cabinet tomorrow about the talks held with Philip Habib this week. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports:

[Ronen — live] A decision in principle about an IDF redeployment in Lebanon will apparently be made prior to the prime minister's departure for Washington in about 3 weeks. The redeployment's procedures and timetable will be determined during the visit which will apparently also include the defense and foreign ministers.

Philip Habib proposed that Israel announce a timetable for a comprehensive withdrawal, saying that this may persuade the Syrians to withdraw because such a timetable is not included in the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, an agreement which the Syrians totally reject. The prime minister rejected Habib's proposal and described it as ridiculous. Habib admitted that he had told his superiors in Washington that the chances for such a proposal to become a basis for deliberations in Jerusalem are almost nil. It seems that Secretary of State Shultz had supported the proposal which has meanwhile been struck off the agenda.

Political sources in Jerusalem this evening told us that Israel would be ready to announce a timetable for a withdrawal on the condition that Syria did likewise. Habib admitted yesterday that he failed in his assessments and promises that the Syrians would pull out after the agreement with Lebanon had been signed. It is said in Jerusalem that Habib has nothing else to propose and it appears that he will return to Washington to participate in the talks with President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Begin. In tomorrow's Cabinet session some ministers will express concern about Habib's proposals and will ask that something be done against them. Minister Ne'eman already expressed his opinion on this matter last night. Minister Ben-Porat will again propose that a decision be made about a withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River.

As said, the debate will not be concluded tomorrow and it is assessed that the Cabinet will initially decide about a minimal withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf area and Beirut down to the Ad-Damur River.

Contacts Held With U.S. on Troops in Lebanon

TA022010 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] There were high-level contacts today between the United States and Israel in Washington over the question of the U.S. proposal that Israel determine a target-date for the IDF's pullout from Lebanon without taking the withdrawal of the Syrian troops from that country into consideration. Israel's ambassador in the United States Me'ir Rosenne conferred with Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam this evening. The meeting lasted about 30 minutes. Our correspondent in Washington Elimelekh Ram points out that it is rare for Israeli representatives to hold working meetings on the sabbath. As said, both men discussed the U.S. position regarding the IDF's departure from Lebanon.

Our correspondent adds that Israeli Embassy staff are angry over what they call the shortcircuit in communication between Jerusalem and the embassy and they fear that this might adversely affect Israel's status in Washington. Our correspondent goes on to say that the U.S. Administration has not yet decided whether Secretary of State Shultz will come to Israel on his way back from the Far East. A decision about this is expected within the next few hours.

UNIFIL Proposed as Buffer Force in Lebanon

TA040646 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] If the IDF redeploys and withdraws to security areas in southern Lebanon, what will the UNIFIL soldiers do then? In contacts held between the Lebanese and U.S. Government, the possibility of the UN force's deployment in the Beirut and Al-Biqa' regions, as part of a comprehensive settlement, was discussed. Our correspondent Menahem Horowitz reports:

[Begin Horowitz recording] The Dutch foreign minister rushed to announce this week that he will not agree to his country's soldiers continuing to serve in UNIFIL in Lebanon. There has lately been an increased number of incidents, often involving exchanges of fire, between soldiers of popular militia serving in southern Lebanon and the Dutch soldiers. Norway too, whose soldiers are deployed in the eastern sector of Lebanon, has announced it will not support extending UNIFIL's mandate. The mandate will expire in about 2 weeks.

The United States has appealed to all countries who participate in the UN force, asking that they support the continued stay of the blue-beret soldiers in Lebanon. In coordination with Lebanon, the United States raised several proposals for the redeployment of the force. Lebanese sources said the UN force will deploy in the Beirut and Al-Biqa' regions if the IDF withdraws from them. The UNIFIL soldiers may then serve as a buffer between the Syrian and IDF forces.

It is not yet clear whether the UN force will also deploy in the refugee camps in southern Lebanon. A recent agreement signed between Israel and Lebanon states that the UNIFIL soldiers will enter these camps and defend the refugees there. [end recording]

IDF Said Planning Withdrawal Moves

TA030653 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Report by 'Arad Nir]

[Text] The IDF is carrying out an accelerated project to plan road axes, camps, outposts, and various routes along lines south of the present IDF deployment line in Lebanon. This planning is being carried out in anticipation of a few alternatives, but the main bulk of the work is directed at the possibility of an IDF redeployment along the Al-'Awwali line, north of Sidon.

In such a situation, the nature of the IDF's logistic deployment will change: The contact line along the coastal plain will be broader that it is today, whereas along the mountain ridge line, the snowed-in part of it will constitute approximately half the contact line. Also, the line to which the IDF will withdraw will be less densely populated, and therefore the possibility of using already existing deserted buildings will decrease.

Thus it looks at though the soldiers who will be stationed along the coastal plain will be lodged in tents. Further to the east, along the hilly route, special containers will be used in accordance with an experiment that proved very successful last year, particularly in winter. Theoretical guidelines for a phased evacuation have been determined for the withdrawal plan, if it is decided upon and when the decision is made. It is estimated the IDF will need a couple of weeks, from the moment the decision is made, to carry out such a redeployment.

More on Redeployment Possibilities

TA031911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Report by David Essing]

[Text] Prime Minister Begin will apparently be ready with Israeli proposals for a military redeployment in Lebanon when Secretary Shultz arrives in Jerusalem later this week. The Cabinet did not discuss the redeployment today; that will come when Begin convenes the Ministerial Defense Committee and Defense Minister Arens presents his plans, reportedly on Wednesday.

A senior Israeli official says the most likely Israeli line is still the Al-'Awwali River, a line that the Alignment opposition party will support. Israeli sources today rejected the American stand that a partial Israeli withdrawal would in effect lead to a partitioning of Lebanon. The sources argued that Lebanon was already partitioned. On the contrary, the Israeli redployment would serve to show Syria that Israel means business about not pulling out of Lebanon until the Syrians do. So, President al-Asad had better drop any idea that Israeli public opinion would force the government into ordering Israeli forces to simply pick up and leave Lebanon to the Syrians. As the sources put it, we must create a situation where the Syrians realize we can hold the new line with few casualties.

The sources also said that an Israeli pullback, most likely in stages over a period of time, will also be a test case for the Lebanese Army and the Multinational Force, to prove whether they can keep the PLO at bay, before Israeli forces move out of south Lebanon and back to the Israeli border.

During the Shultz visit, Israeli leaders will likely raise the possibility of the United States sending more Marines to patrol areas evacuated by Israel. The uproar over Ambassador Habib's idea for Israel to announce a timetable for a total withdrawal seems to have passed. Foreign Minister Shamir told the Cabinet that the whole affair had been blown out of proportion by the news media. Shamir said that it was true that Habib had raised it as one of several ideas but it was not a formal proposal, nor had there been any American pressure over the question. Israel had turned down the idea flat and Jerusalem was pleased that the United States had restated there must be a simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign forces.

A senior Israeli official sharply criticized the Washington *Newsweek* about the controversial Habib suggestion, saying it had damaged the political effort to move the Syrians out of Lebanon. This was because it might lead Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to believe that the United States was hesitating over the goal of a simultaneous evacuation.

Cabinet Considers Redeployment, U.S. Mediation

Secretary Meridor Reviews Session

TA031135 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1120 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor reads Cabinet resolution of 3 July]

[Text] In the weekly Cabinet session today, the foreign minister reviewed various political matters, including the talks conducted with Ambassadors Habib, Draper, and Fairbanks. Following the review, the Cabinet held a debate which was summed up by the foreign and defense ministers.

The Cabinet today approved the appointment of Knesset Members Mikha'el Deqel and Pesah Grupper as deputies to the agriculture minister. An announcement about these appointments will be delivered to the Knesset this week.

Cabinet Considers Withdrawal, Negotiations

TA031145 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] The Cabinet session ended a short while ago, and the ministers were told that the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs will meet this week to hear from various IDF officers and commanders the different assessments and possibilities for an IDF redeployment in Lebanon. The committee will probably hold a debate on the issue even before the arrival of Secretary Shultz. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is scheduled to arrive here on Thursday, and is expected to hold a day of talks here. He will remain in the region a few days, attempting — as

one could gather based on information from political circles — to gain time and try to find a way to fill the gap Israel wants to leave behind in the areas from which it will withdraw.

The ministers were also made familiar today with the ideas broached by Philip Habib. In his report to the ministers, the prime minister emphasized that this is not a U.S. proposal submitted officially to Israel, but various ideas that were discussed back and forth in the talks with Habib with the aim of making progress in the arrangement toward the removal of the Syrians and PLO. This is how Habib's idea — that the IDF may conceivably withdraw before the Syrians, leading to the Syrians' removal from Lebanon — was raised. The U.S. secretary of state, to repeat, will come here on Tursday and will hold talks. He will depart for a round of meetings in Beirut and Damascus, too, and will later return to Washington.

Meanwhile, let us hear an interview we held about an hour ago with Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i on the issues discussed at the Cabinet session:

[Begin recording] [Schiffer] In a few days, the U.S. secretary of state is expected to come to the region. Has the Cabinet already finalized a position toward the talks with George Shultz?

[Moda'i] No, not yet. I believe that sometime during the week we will meet to work out a position on the matter.

[Schiffer] How do you personally react to the U.S. ideas that have been broached, and heard over the media, about a unilateral withdrawal and some sort of IDF redeployment?

[Moda'i] The central idea, and the only one that is in effect, is the agreement signed between us and the Lebanese and Americans. This accord stipulates that the forces must carry out a simultaneous withdrawal. This automatically implies without any shadow of a doubt that if, for some reason, one of the other forces — those who did not sign the agreement — refuses to withdraw simultaneously on the pretext that it does not recognize this accord, Israel will be at liberty to carry out its own redeployment in such a way that it would then be able to relieve its forces somewhat, to the extent possible, while both securing the safety of the forces and guaranteeing the safety of our northern border.

[Schiffer] How do you then describe or explain the U.S. deviation, or the ideas that actually do not harmonize with either the agreement or the memorandum of understanding with Israel?

[Moda'i] In my opinion there is no transgression on the part of the United States here. The Americans have found themselves in an uneasy situation. On the one hand they let us understand during various stages of the negotiations that the Syrians would accept the notion of a simultaneous withdrawal, but now they find themselves in a situation where they see that the Syrians are refusing to withdraw — and I am not blaming the Americans for anything or for the fact that the Syrians are refusing to withdraw — and they are now trying to find various ways. I can only assume that they will not venture that far in seeking other ways to the point of harming U.S. interests, and in this case I believe that the U.S. interests run completely parallel to the Israeli interests.

[Schiffer] Mr Minister: Over the last few weeks we heard a number of times that several ministers wish to discuss security matters, or things connected with the redeployment, yet these debates are being postponed. Does this business bother you personally?

[Moda'i] Yes. Naturally this subject should bother each member of the Cabinet, which is why it was made clear at the Cabinet today that throughout this week this subject will be thoroughly discussed. I believe that by then the Cabinet will reach a fixed position and an opinion on the matter. [end recording]

More on Withdrawal Considerations

TA031538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Excerpts] A government source in Jerusalem said after the Cabinet session that ultimately the IDF will withdraw to the 45-km line in Lebanon, which the source called the line of consensus in Israel. He said that the United States is not pressuring Israel not to redeploy. At today's Cabinet session, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that the reports about the U.S. proposals about Lebanon were exaggerated, and did not reflect the discussion held with Philip Habib.

On the Cabinet session, our correspondent reports that Minister Moda'i criticized the fact that the redeployment plans were not being submitted to the ministers because of various explanations, including fear of leaks. Minister Ben-Porat said that it has been proven that the United States cannot influence Syria and that the Arab states are not intervening on the question of Lebanon. As a result, our main interest must be the IDF soldiers. Minister Yosef Burg said that one must not speak of a unilateral withdrawal, and that it must be carefully examined as to who will fill the vacuum left by the IDF if and when it redeploys in Lebanon.

Begin Defends Habib

TA031723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer says that at the session, Prime Minister Menahem Begin came to U.S. mediator Philip Habib's defense. Begin said that at the end of the week,reports were released in the name of various sources that constituted a kind of attack against Habib. The prime minister said that Habib is President Reagan's envoy, and that he is received here with all due respect. All the reports intended to insult him or his ability to conduct the negotiations in the region are strange, Begin said.

Ministers To Meet on Redeployment 6 Jul

TA031740 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] It was mentioned in Jerusalem today that this is the second time that George Shultz has been rushed to the Middle East in

order to rescue Philip Habib's diplomatic moves from an impasse. When Shultz arrives here on Wednesday evening, the Cabinet will already have an official decision on a change in deployment in Lebanon. In a consultation held this morning by the prime minister and Ministers Shamir and Arens, it was decided to hold discussion on this this week and before Shultz' visit. The discussion will apparently be held on Wednesday morning.

The ministers will be presented with the various possibilities as drawn up by the defense establishment. The decision will apparently be a general one, a decision in principle. The details themselves will be concluded through contacts with the U.S. Administration and with the Lebanese Government. The issue in question is a gradual change in deployment with the first stage being a withdrawal to the Ad-Damur line and the last stage being, so a government source said today, the IDF's withdrawal to the area of the Al-'Awwali River, the 45-km line. The government source today called this line the line of national consensus. According to the source, the United States is not pressuring Israel on the issue of redeployment.

It is difficult to say that Jerusalem is overly optimistic about Shultz' impending visit to the region. As far as is known in Jerusalem, Shultz is not going to conduct a shuttle trip but a round of talks which will last a few days. One of the ministers told us today that the visit is another attempt by Washington to demonstrate activity and to fill the vacuum left by the failure of Habib's talks. According to the minister's assessment, the United States wants to mark time until the Lebanese Army can replace the IDF in the Ash-Shuf region.

In today's Cabinet meeting Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said that the United States is trying to draw Syria to its side just as it did Egypt previously. According to the minister, positions should be coordinated with the United States since both Israel and the United States have identical interests. This coordination, however, should be within the framework of Israel's interests.

Minister Mordekhay Ben-Porat said at today's Cabinet meeting: We have learned that our reliance on any U.S. influence on Syria is an illusion. Minister Ben-Porat suggested redeployment near the Al-'Awwali river and said that there should be coordination — and not necessarily full agreement — with the United States.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that U.S. reports on an apparently far-reaching change in U.S. policy do not correspond with reality. According to the minister, the attempt to set a timetable for an Israeli withdrawal was presented as one of many possibilities and not as an official U.S. position. In any case, the entire idea was rejected outright. A government source said today that the reports in Washington are damaging for Israel since they serve as an incorrect signal to Syria regarding the U.S. intentions.

Dutch Minister Arrives, Greeted by Shamir

TA041819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Dutch Foreign Affairs Minister Hans van der Broek arrived in Israel this evening on an official visit. He was greeted at Ben-Gurion airport by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Shamir told his guest: Your government demonstrated its support for us when it contributed troops to the multinational force in Lebanon. [as heard] We are now making efforts to realize the agreement with Lebanon to bring about the withdrawal of all the foreign forces and to assure Lebanon's sovereignty and the security of our northern settlements.

In his reply, the Dutch minister said that this was an important time for outlining the processes leading to a comprehensive peace.

Shamir-Van Der Broek Talks

TA051130 Jerusalem Domestic Servic in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Israel is hoping that the European countries will pressure Syria toward removing its forces from Lebanon, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in a meeting with his guest, the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, Hans van der Broek. During the meeting, the guest expressed his disappointment with the PLO's positions, but he nonetheless argued that Israel is not doing enough to resolve the Palestinian problem. Minister Shamir replied to this statement by saying that Israel's plan in this regard is included in the Camp David accords.

Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the two ministers will meet again this afternoon.

This morning Minister van der Broek conferred with the president, and lunched with the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar,

Ben-Me'ir Comments on Lebanon Agreement, Shultz

TA051157 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] As Shultz prepares to go to Damscus and later to Israel, Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir explained Israel's policy in Lebanon and the implementation of the agreement. He was speaking before a meeting of the Rabbinical Council of America in Jerusalem. Ari Ben-Sender Reports:

[Begin recording] [Ben-Sender] Deputy Foreign Minister Ben-Me'ir says Israel would still seek to implement its agreement with Lebanon, albeit more slowly, if Syria proves an obstacle to troop withdrawal.

[Ben-Me'ir] We have no intention of letting the Syrians undermine the agreement. The agreement for us is a reality. If the Syrians prevent its full implementation because of their obstinance and their refusal to leave Lebanon, we've got to sit with the Lebanese and with the Americans as we did before the negotiations and begin to coordinate between ourselves a more gradual implementation of the agreement, the first step of which will be a redeployment of Israeli forces, the area that we leave being handed over in orderly fashion to the Lebanese Army so that the Government of Lebanon can begin to do what it said it wants to do: To extend its sovereignty over more and more of its land.

[Ben-Sender] Ben-Me'ir said Israel had already published a timetable for the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon. He said such a timetable had been stipulated in the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and it would be 8 to 12 weeks after the agreement's implementation, provided the Syrians also withdrew, and simultaneously. The deputy foreign minister also told me afterwards that Israel did not expect pressure from the United States toward a withdrawal from Lebanon.

[Ben-Me'ir] No, I don't think there is any question of American pressure, because we have a full understanding with the United States on all the issues of Lebanon. We have an agreement which was worked out with the good services of the United States. We have a clear understanding with the United States on all these issues — more than an understanding. More than an understanding: a full agreement. So there is no room and no possibility for any pressure. I don't expect that, I think that Secretary Shultz is coming here for an exchange of views which we'll be very happy to have, and we are very happy to have him here again in Israel. He's a good friend of Israel.

[Ben-Sender] Ben-Me'ir also welcomed French Foreign Minister [title as heard] Claude Cheysson's participation in the effort, but wished Cheysson would speak up more clearly in favor of the Israeli-Lebanese accord, when he comes to Jerusalem.

Entry of Lebanese Vehicles Restricted

TA050637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] As of today, only those Lebanese drivers with permission from the Israeli Army will be allowed to enter Israel with their cars. Border checkpoints between the two countries have been closed to Lebanese vehicles since last week. This new arrangement will help facilitate better control of foreign vehicles entering the country.

OAU Chairman Discusses Situation in Chad

Meets Zairian Emissary

EA021930 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE, commander in chief of the revolutionary army, and current chairman of the OAU, today received a special message from [Zairian President] Mobutu Sese Seko on the Chad issue.

The message from President Mobutu Sese Seko was presented to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam this afternoon by (Youbaba Manga), head of international cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Zairian official, who holds the rank of deputy minister, delivered the message during a ceremony held at the office of the COPWE Central Committee.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam briefed Mr (Manga) on the Chadian issue and expressed his deep concern over the events taking place there. He also noted that he is making contacts and undertaking initiatives for a peaceful solution to the problem with the governments of Chad, neighboring countries, and members of the Bureau of the 19th OAU summit. He added that a reply is expected on this issue from President Habre [of Chad].

In addition, the comrade chairman stated that he is concerned over the recent reports by certain news sources that there is a possibility of foreign intervention, as this sort of situation would only worsen the plight of the war-torn Chadian people.

He further briefed Mr (Manga) on his prior calls to African and foreign states to exercise restraint and elaborated his conviction that OAU member states should refrain from taking any steps that might further aggravate conditions in Chad.

Comrade Goshu Wolde, foreign minister and COPWE Central Committee member, was also present at the ceremony.

Uninformed of Zairian Assistance

NC050740 Paris AFP in English 0702 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 5 (AFP) — Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), today said Zaire had not informed him of its intentions to send troops and military supplies to Chad despite his meeting with an emissary of President Mobutu Sese Seko here on Saturday.

In a clear reaction to reports that Zaire had sent 250 paratroopers and several aircraft to the government of President Hissein Habre in Ndjamena, the office of the OAU chairman said Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu had on the contrary impressed on the emissary his concern over the consequences that intervention by African countries could have on the Chadian situation.

Zairian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Lengama Dulia Hubasa Makanga [name and title as received] met the chairman here at the weekend and delivered a special message on the Chadian conflict from President Mobutu.

At that time, the statement from the chairman's office said, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu informed the Zairian emissary that interference by one country would only encourage interference by others, leading to the escalation of the conflict and a situation detrimental to the interests of the Chadian people.

The statement said that chairman today also summoned the ambassadors here of Chad and its seven neighbours — Cameroon, Egypt, Libya, Nigeria, Niger, Sudan, and Zaire — to solicit the support of their governments in his efforts to find a peaceful solution and to "discourage" foreign interference.

"The current chairman of the OAU, while reaffirming the sovereign right of independent states to call on their friends for the maintenance of their sovereignty and territorial integrity recognizes, however, that in the case of Chad, a country devastated by endless years of civil war, a viable solution can only come through peaceful means on the basis of national reconciliation," the statement said.

Reports from Kigali today affirmed that President Mobutu had responded to a request by a "friend" and acted to defend "legitimacy."

The chairman still maintained continuous consultations with member states of the 19th OAU Bureau and Chad's neighbours in the effort to diffuse the situation, the statement said. It added that he had also contacted the Libyan authorities following accusations by President Habre of Libyan involvement in the conflict and received an offer from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to send a mission to investigate the allegations. He would do this as soon as he received the go-ahead from President Habre, the statement said.

The chairman further envisaged holding a meeting of the OAU Bureau, it went on, which could take place soon when all members concurred. A similar call was made by Guinea at the weekend.

Seeks Cooperation of Neighbors

EA042017 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, in his capacity as chairman of the OAU, today called on the leaders of Chad, of four of the countries which border it, as well as Egypt and Zaire, to cooperate with him in his efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Chadian problem. He made this appeal in a message sent to the diplomatic representatives of the respective countries.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE, commander in chief of the revolutionary army, and current chairman of the OAU, conveyed the message when he summoned the diplomatic representatives of eight [as heard] countries and briefed them on the Chadian issue this afternoon at the office of the COPWE Central Committee.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu has been holding talks with the members of the 19th OAU summit Bureau and with Chad's neighbors because of his profound concern and strong wish to find a peaceful solution to the worsening problem in Chad. Since conditions there began to deteriorate, he has kept the OAU Bureau informed of the efforts that have been made to improve the situation and thus remove any invitation to foreign powers to interfere. He also consulted the leaders of Chad's neighboring countries on 25 June in order to find a solution to the problem. He considers it necessary to call a meeting of the Bureau on the subject.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Returns From Morocco 3 July

LD032107 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The brother leader arrived at Tripoli International Airport at 2000 today where he was welcomed by Brother Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Tripoli on Visit

LD020923 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The leader of the revolution's pan-Arab working visit to the fraternal Moroccan Arab country is an extension of the new pan-Arab task the Jamahiriyah has taken up in order to expand the framework of united pan-Arab action so that it will become comprehensive and serious in its defense of the Arab existence in the face of the aggressive Zionist-imperialist march, which is backed by the force of U.S. power. This danger does not differentiate between progressive and reactionary regimes, between civilians and military, or between men and women so that the Zionist empire can be built on its debris.

On this basis the Jamahiriyah's [word indistinct] and pan-Arab effort for comprehensive pan-Arab mobilization has centered on providing a pan-Arab base and solid ground that will endure the burdens of the counterrevolutionary attack by providing the widest positive pan-Arab participation by all Arab countries that are concerned about defending the Arab national existence, Lebanon, Palestine, and Arab unity. This excludes those regimes that have crossed the red lines in their alliances with the Zionist imperialist enemy and turned their backs on the Arab nation and the countries that threaten its existence — such as the Egyptian regime, which has sunk in the mud of the Camp David card — which is a treacherous crime — and is involved in a conspiracy to annihilate the Arab existence: This regime must be banished from the ranks of the Arab nation.

The Jamahiriyah's aim is to unite all Arab effort, energy, and concern and concentrate them on the main danger threatening the Arab national existence, namely, the danger of the aggressive Zionist march. This brave pan-Arab initiative received every encouragement and appreciation from the Moroccan brothers. King Hassan II sent a special envoy to the Jamahiriyah. This envoy was received by the brother leader. The brother leader's visit to Morocco creates the ground for mobilized, comprehensive pan-Arab action and [word indistinct] joint pan-Arab strategy, which emphasizes and consolidates the Arab concern and efforts aimed at repelling and (?destroying) the Zionist death train and prepares the way for the pan-Arab counterattack.

This is especially necessary now that the warnings of war in the Al-Biqa' are escalating and the Zionist enemy is refusing all capitulatory solutions, whether Arab or American in identity, and is not accepting a substitute for the destruction of Arab existence. Thus, the Arabs as a whole have no alternative but to persistently strive to deepen the trend toward pan-Arab unity, which deserves all Arab capabilities and energy within the framework of pan-Arab mobilization to face the danger of the aggressive Zionist march.

It must be pointed out that this historic pan-Arab initiative by the Great 1 September Revolution cannot be at the expense of damaging or delaying the historic path of the popular revolution in the Arab homeland, because the revolution is an internal issue and not a commodity that can be exported or imported. Every revolutionary action with mass essence is bound to impose its legitimate presence and be sanctified and respected by world revolutionaries. The popular revolutionary movement has an individual and distinguishing logic that neither submits to nor is affected by political changes, because it draws the picture of the essential and final solution to all problems of Arab reality and its requirements.

Al-Qadhdhafi Phones Al-Asad on Arab Developments

LD042337 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] In light of Arab conditions and their grave developments the brother leader of the revolution yesterday evening contacted Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, by telephone.

JANA Denies Palestinians Asked To Leave Libya

LD020816 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Jul (JANA) — The Arabic-Language *Al-Fajr* published in occupied Jerusalem has published a false report leaked by hostile quarters that Libya has notified 12,000 Palestinians residing there to leave Libyan territory before 12 July.

What has been published by the paper appears to be completely void of the truth because this report falls in line with the rotten intrigue against Libya. Libya is carrying out a unique pan-Arab role in the struggle for the freedom of the Palestinian people, their dignity, and honor.

Such cheap machinations are totally rejected and no honest person can accept them. The instigators, who have had enough of carrying out the struggle, want to distort the pan-Arab posture of the Jamahiriyah, the vanguard of the Arab movement.

Al-'Ubaydi Says Egypt Violating OAU Principles

LD041913 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, has sent a message to the OAU secretary general informing him that Egypt's military occupation of Sudan is a blatant violation of OAU principles. Furthermore, it is completely against the interests of the Sudanese people and encourages the symbols of the ruling regime in Khartoum to repress the people and falsify their will. He remarked that Egyptian political and military officials have in numerous statements admitted the presence of Egyptian military

forces in Sudan, and that the commander of the An-Nasir Military Academy, Lieutenant General Ahmad Fakiri, in an official statement, considered these territories as an extension of Egyptian territory.

In his message Brother 'Abd al-'Ati Al-'Ubaydi explained that Egypt's exploitation of the terror and fear — which dominates Sudanese officials as a result of overwhelming popular rancor, which has been taking the form of tumultuous demonstrations in Sudan's streets, and of the deteriorating economic situation — its exploitation of the disadvantageous conditions that Sudan is experiencing, is clearly blatant interference in the internal affairs of an OAU member-state and constitutes a precedent that should be noted.

He stated that Egyptian officials' repeated statements on what they term a state of imbalance in the economic and military balance of forces of the countries bordering Egypt as justification for occupying Sudan is a false claim; it also does not justify the violation of the most important OAU principle. The fundamental OAU principle is the principle of nonalignment toward all blocs. The presence of Egyptian forces in Sudan is nothing more than a cover for the U.S. military presence through the so-called Rapid Deployment Force. This pesence is a blatant violation and a grave breach of the most important of the OAU's principles. The secretary of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau expressed in conclusion his extreme concern about these grave developments and the blatant violation of the OAU's principles and charter, indicating the necessity to intensify efforts for work toward the withdrawal of the Egyptian occupation forces from Sudan.

JANA: Numayri Disarms Troops in Southern Sudan

LD042151 Tripoli JANA in English 1615 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan 24, July 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — It was learnt here today that the Sudanese forces in southern Sudan's northern province have been disarmed under the pretext of "no loyalty and posing a danger". Many of the soldiers in these units are locals of the area.

The move is part of large scale changes in the armed forces carried out by agent Numayri following the rebellion in the 1st division in the south.

Meanwhile, informed Sudanese sources said that homes of Sudanese officers near Numayri's palace (?were) destroyed and his guards replaced by Egyptian officers and soldiers.

Libyan Reportage on Situation in Chad

French Military Equipment Airlifted

LD041817 Tripoli JANA in English 1622 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Ramadan 24, July 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The French news agency quoted an informed source in Ndjamena as saying that a formidable airlift is now delivering massive amounts of arms and military equipment to the renegade forces in Ndjamena.

The agency said a giant aircraft belonging to the 'heavy lift' company was seen unloading French military vehicles yesterday.

Shortly afterwards, a "trans-America" Hercules transport aircraft landed in Ndjamena with an unidentified cargo.

Reports also [words indistinct] interim government's forces.

Zaire Bolstering Habre Forces

LD041446 Tripoli JANA in English 1410 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Ramadan 24, July 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — There has been a tremendous military activity here in the wake of the arrival of Zairean force.

Military reinforcements have been despatched here by Zaire in collaboration with the U.S. France, Egypt, Sudan and the Ivory Coast to bolster the forces of Hissein Habre.

A Zairean paratroop batallion was observed to be engaged in extraordinary military activities as its members armed with 106mm machine guns joined the cavalcade of landrovers and tanks.

The French news agency (AFP) also reported last night that large quantities of arms and equipment have been arriving here since the early morning.

Chadians Condemn U.S.'Intervention'

LD041804 Tripoli JANA in English 1426 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] (Al Bayan as Awal), Ramadan 24, July 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Chadian masses residing here yesterday staged a protest rally against the blatant intervention in Chad's internal affairs by the arch-leader of world terrorism, America and its agents. They denounced the false US accusations against the Jamahiriyah in the slogans chanted while the masses marched through the main streets and squares.

The Chadian masses sent the following cable to the revolution's leader:

"The Chadian revolutionary committees in the city of (Al Bayan as Awal) wish to record their condemnation of Hissein Habre's clique for its hostile scheme and alliance with the enemies of the people, the U.S. and France, and with the hireling reactionary regimes of Egypt, Sudan, Zaire, the Ivory Coast and others participating in the intervention in Chad in a bid to liquidate the Chadian people.

The Chadian revolutionary committees refute the US false allegation concerning the Jamahiriyah's intervention in Chad and affirm the continuation of the armed struggle against the clique of Hissein Habre in Chad.

The Chadian people highly appreciate the significant role played by the great Al-Fateh revolution under your leadership and the unlimited support it has provided in accordance with the belief in the right of people everywhere to liberate themselves from the

hegemony of imperialism and Zionism and achieve (?complete) emancipation from all the bonds of vassalage.

Man should remain free and independent in accordance with values that uphold justice, equality and socialism. He is responsible for his arms, authority and wealth in a jamahiri (mass) society.

The struggle continues until victory.

Goukouni Forces Capture Fada

LD032356 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Bardai Radio, organ of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad, said tonight that the town of Fada, situated to the southeast of Faya-Largeau has fallen into the hands of the liberation army of the Transitional National Union Government.

The radio, intercepted in Lome, said that this town has been brought under control and that the forces of the national liberation army were firmly holding this new posiition which had been in hands of the rebel forces of Hissein Habre.

MAURITANIA

'Technical Reshuffle' of Government Announced

AB030804 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] The Presidency of the CMSN states:

At the proposal of the prime minister, the chairman of the CMSN and head of state has made a technical reshuffle of the government. The appointments are as follows:

Minister of planning and territorial development: Ahmed Ould Zein; minister of industry and trade: Lieutenant Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly; minister of mines and energy: Major Aathie Hamat.

In addition, Dieng Boubou Farba has been appointed governor of the Central Bank of Mauritania by a decree issued yesterday.

MOROCCO

Reportage on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Kingdom

King Hassan-Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting

LD020937 Tripoli JANA in English 0845 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Rabat, Ramadan 22, July 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution and King Hassan II of Morocco continued last night at midnight a closed meeting at the leader's residence in Rabat.

One hour after their meeting, they were joined by Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, the Foreign Liaison Bureau secretary, Mr Boucetta, the Moroccan foreign minister and Mr Ahmad Reda Guedira, the king's adviser.

The leader and King Hassan already held a closed meeting yesterday evening which lasted approximately two hours.

JANA's correspondent in Rabat learned that both leaders discussed the situation in the Arab region and dangers facing the Arab nation as a result of the continued Zionist onslaught which threatens the existence of the Arab nation, as well as means to face the U.S.-backed Zionist death train.

They also discussed the possibility of joint Arab action to counter this threat.

Hassan Warning on Chad

NC011750 Paris AFP in English 1706 GMT 1 Jul 83

(Text) Rabat, July 1 (AFP) -- The Libyan Army would not have "elbow room" if it intervened directly in Chad, as it would come face to face with the Moroccan Army, King Hassan II of Morocco has reportedly warned Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

A reliable source said here today that King Hassan issued the warning during a two-hour meeting he had with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi last night. Col al-Qadhdhafi had arrived here earlier to a somewhat cool reception on a "friendship and working visit".

The source said that the Moroccan position of support for the Ndjamena government of Hissein Habre against Libyan-backed former President Goukouni Oueddei had already been made clear to Col al-Qadhdhafi last week, which had prompted his request for a meeting with King Hassan.

Witnesses present at the airport when Col al-Qadhdhafi arrived on only his second visit to Morocco since he took power noted that Col al-Qadhdhafi appeared tense, and that King Hassan, who during theRamadan period tends to wear a white djellaba robe, greeted the Libyan leader in military dress.

The usual Arab embrace was replaced by a brief handshake between the heads of state who were meeting for the first time.

The first discussions were held last night, during which Col al-Qadhdhafi reportedly sought clarification concerning Morocco's position on Chad.

The meeting also touched on Western Sahara, which King Hassan was keen to discuss in spite of Col al-Qadhdhafi's statement last week that he was no longer interested in supporting the Algerian-backed Polisario Front, fighting Morocco for control of the phosphate-rich territory.

Only two weeks ago, Col al-Qadhdhafi had abruptly left the Organisation of African Unity summit after the Polisario Front's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic agreed to withdraw to allow the meeting to go ahead.

The OAU for the first time named the Polisario and Morocco as the protagonists in Western Sahara and called for direct negotiations between them.

Concerning Chad, a reliable source said that Morocco was reportedly in close contact with France and the U.S. concerning the situation there. French envoy Francois de Grossouvre was in the Moroccan capital last week and had talks with King Hassan.

Libyan Official on Talks

GF021100 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0950 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Rabat, 2 Jul (WAKH) — Ahmad Qadhdhaf ad-Dam, a close relative to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has affirmed that the Moroccan-Libyan talks are being conducted in an atmosphere of amity and that the main topic of these talks is unity of ranks to stop the Zionist threat.

The Moroccan monarch and the Libyan leader held a meeting last night during which they discussed the situation in the Arab region and the threats facing the Arab nation resulting from the Zionist enemy's continued aggressions and how to confront these aggressions.

In a statement to the WAKH correspondent in Rabat today, the Libyan official said there is attempt of this kind to call for an Arab summit conference is being made by Morocco.

Qadhdhaf ad-Dam denied that there are any differences between Libya and 'Arafat's leadership, saying: We do not have any differences with 'Arafat; what is going on is a revolution within the revolution and we do not have any alternative other than to support the Palestinian revolution.

On the Saharan issue, he affirmed that Libya is neutral and that the talks which have so far been made have had results able to remove difficulties.

In his statement, Qadhdhaf ad-Dam said it is hoped that Al-Qadhdhafi will visit Mauritania within his current tour which he initiated by visiting Saudi Arabia.

Al-Qadhdhafi Address to Moroccans

LD020105 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday evening, Friday, met with Moroccan political parties and trade unions. He spoke about a number of political issues in the Arab homeland.

At the beginning of the meeting, the brother leader said that the Arab homeland is one homeland and that the Arab people are one people. However, colonial circumstances are responsible for dividing us into nations, and kingdoms, and various areas. This is a colonial reality which has been imposed on the Arab homeland.

He stressed the need to resist this so that the single homeland may revert to being united once again and the single Arab people return to being one people. He said: We feel that there is a real danger threatening the Arab homeland, a danger supported by U.S. imperialism. He affirmed the need to work quickly to bring the vital forces in the Arab nation together and to incite them to confront the danger which threatens the existence of this nation.

He said: Zionism and its imperialist protectors realize that the Arabs today are in the worst state of disintegration and retreat, that they are submerged in problems which have no beginning or end, and that Arab contradictions generally impose some sort of a paradox. The imperialists employ these things to their benefit through domestic strife and they realize historic gains for the enemy, gains which it never dreamed of realizing in such a short period.

The Israelis used to believe that after 20 years they would manage to expel the Palestinian resistance from Lebanon. This has been realized suddenly. This has increased their ability to test the Arab reality and to be sure that it is fragile. They consider this to be a historic opportunity to invade the Arab homeland and to realize all the Zionist ambitions to establish a Zionist empire over the ruins of the Arab homeland and the Arab people. They seek the mass destruction of the Arab race. This is not a purely political issue but a racist issue. They want to liquidate the Arab existence from the ocean to the gulf so that Zionism may take its place.

The leader said that the United States unhesitatingly and without any consideration for the Arabs is supporting this Zionist plan and it effectively contributes daily to enable them to achieve their plan. The Arabs befriended the United States. They give it all their facilities and some of them have become slaves of the United States and servile agents. From here, it does not give any attention to them. It despises them even more and it goes even further in its complete bias for the Zionist enemy so that the entire Arab existence is now in danger.

The brother leader noted that Zionism will not stop from implementing this destructive scenario unless we stop it with all our strength. The Arab man — whether reactionary or progressive — is a target. This is because Arab existence in itself should be shifted and destroyed so that Zionist existence may take its place. He said: Regrettably, all the Zionist capabilities have entered the battle while it is quite the contrary on the Arab side. There is no Arab effectiveness in the battle. This is very embarassing as 150 million Arabs are defeated by 2 million Israelis and the 2 million Israelis are victorious. He affirmed that this is something which is not open to comparison at all and no rational person can believe it. The reason is that 150 million Arabs are outside the battle and the enemy is aiming at them. They are outside the battle and they make it easier for the enemy to realize its objectives.

He said that because of this I (?sought) a meeting of the political forces in Morocco. This is an extension of the meeting which took place in Tripoli with the political Arab forces in a attempt to mobilize the vital Arab forces because we have nothing before us but confrontation or death. He affirmed that any other explosion will create an new grave situation and underlined that the United States is a real enemy of the Arabs and Islam, and it is the one who is seeking to destroy Arab existence. It wants to destroy the

Arabs. It has a new crusade. The crusade war has not ended but it takes various forms according to the nature of the time. The United States is leading the new crusade and holds the Arabs in great contempt. It prfesses friendship for one side in order to strike at the other. When it finishes off this one it starts on the other one whom it befriended yesterday, and (?removes) him.

The brother leader explained that the Arabs today are facing the Israeli train of death which is driven by U.S. energy and which is after the Arabs and Muslims. He stressed the need for the Arab nation to rely on itself. He said: I appeal to the vital forces in the Arab nation and we are in a part of the Arab homeland in Morocco. I appeal to the organized political vital force to mobilize the masses and mass up the potentials of the Arab nation in the fateful battle. Anyone who does not (?decide) the battle is a traitor to this nation and consequently a traitor to himself. Subsequently, he offers himself up as a victim to the enemy without resistance.

At the end of his talk to the Moroccan political parties and trade unions, he dealt with the danger of Judaism in the Arab homeland and he said that Judaism has a historical plan to Judaize North Africa. Judaism continues in this plan. He warned against the danger of this plan to the Arab nation. In this connection, the leader affirmed the importance and need to strengthen the Arab nation so that it may not weaken. He affirmed that Arab existence is a real danger. The Arabs today are waiting for death without resistance despite the possibility of offering resistance.

He called on Moroccan political parties and trade unions to mobilize the forces of the Moroccan people to confront the enemy. He said: We have to unite, all of us, to destroy any problem which hinders the comprehensive pan-Arab mobilization of the Arab nation.

Joint Communique

LD031709 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1545 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Jul (JANA) — A joint communique was issued this evening in Tripoli and Rabat on the brother leader's visit. Following is the text:

Within the framework of the fraternal relations that link the Moroccan Kingdom and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and at the invitatin of His Majesty King Hassan II, the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi paid a friendship and working visit to the Moroccan Kingdom in the period from 20 Ramadam to 23 Ramadan 1392 after the Prophet's death, corresponding to 30 June-3 July 1983 AD.

The great guest and his accompanying delegation were given a fraternal official welcome at Rabat Airport by His Majesty King Hassan II, members of the government, senior state officials, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Rabat, reflecting the Arab and Islamic ties that link the two fraternal countries.

During the visit, official talks were held between His Majesty King Hassan II and his great guest dealing with various bilateral, Arab, African, and international issues. Taking part in the talks were Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mohamed Boucetta on the Moroccan side and Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Lisison Bureau 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi on the Libyan side.

Concerning bilateral relations the two sides reviewed the development of relations between the two countries, discussed the ways of bolstering and strengthening these relations in the various economic, commercial, and cultural fields, and agreed on setting up a joint committee to develop these relations and to draw up an agreement to strengthen these relations in those fields, thereby buttressing the bonds of fraternity that bind the two fraternal peoples.

The two sides reviewed the current Arab situation particularly developments in the Palestinian issue and the critical stage through which the Arab nation is passing as a result of the esclation of the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation and the concentration of the Zionist expansionist schemes. They agreed that the unity of the Arab nation in facing the Zionist challenge and the adherence to the unity of Arab action are the only way to confront this challenge and achieve the objectives of the Arab nation. They affirmed their resolve to purify the Arab atmosphere and consolidate the Arab stance to face the dangers to which the Arab nation is exposed.

Reviewing the Lebanese-Israeli agreement the two sides noted that this agreement contains unbalanced provisions which will harm the supreme Arab interests. This matter necessitates discussion of the consequences in regard to the collective Arab nation.

The two sides discussed the situation in the Arab Maghreb and reaffirmed their conviction that the unity of the Arab Maghreb constitutes the mortar in the structure of overall Arab unity. They expressed their desire to remove whatever might harm relations between their two countries and to establish continuous fraternal relations within the framework of the work for Islamic solidarity and Arab unity dictated by the unity of destiny. They also agreed on the need to avoid all causes of tension in the Arab Maghreb regio and on the need to keep the region out of international conflicts aimed at hegemony and the spread of influence. They renewed their adherence to the policy of nonalignment, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The two sides discussed the Sahara issue and expressed their appreciation for African efforts to find a peaceful and just settlement to this issue through a referendum containing the guarantees of freedom and safety which will end this problem within the African and international community.

His Excellency Col al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, expressed his thanks and appreciation for the warm welcome accorded to him, and extended an invitation to his Brother His Majesty King Hassan II to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. His majesty accepted with thanks. The date will be set later.

Departure for Mauritania

LD031639 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi left Morocco a short while ago on his way to Mauritania after his working and friendly visit to Morocco which began Thursday.

His Majesty King Hassan II went to the residence of the Libyan leader in Rabat and accompanied him to Sale Airport where the farewell ceremonies were held.

A military band played the national anthems of Libya and Morocco, and a group of the royal guards saluted his majesty and his guest, the Libyan leader, at the airport.

His majesty was accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah. The Libyan leader was seen off by the members of the cabinet headed by Prime Minister Mr Maati Bouabid, Speaker of parliament Mr Day Ould Sidi Baba, members of diplomatic missions accredited to our country, senior officers of the Royal Armed Forces, and governors of Rabat and Sale.

Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Hassan

LD032119 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has sent a telegram to his majesty, the text of which follows:

Brother King Hassan II, king of the Moroccan Kingdom:

I am pleased, while leaving your country, Morocco, to express high appreciation and gratitude for the grand hospitality accorded to us by your majesty, your aides, and the fraternal people of Morocco. It also gives me pleasure to express complete satisfaction with the atmosphere of friendship and fraternity that prevailed during our talks, and the positive and fruitful results of these talks.

I am convinced that our dealing with current Arab issues will help lay down a program for joint Arab action against the Zionist enemy, its expansionist schemes against the Arab nation, and its existence. I would like also to express our appreciation for the steps we have taken in order to develop cooperation between the two countries, to achieve integration between them, and to attain afterward the unity to which our two peoples aspire.

We are prepared to develop such a cooperation without limits.

KENYA

Njonjo Resigns Parliamentary Seat 30 June

EA301556 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The MP for Kikiyu, Mr Charles Njonjo, today resigned his parliamentary seat. He tendered his letter of resignation to the speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Fred Mati, who broke the news to anxious MP's this afternoon.

President Moi suspended the Cabinet appointment of Mr Njonjo yesterday and ordered a judicial inquiry into his activities to be headed by a high court judge, Mr Miller.

Mr Njonjo's suspension as minister for constitutional affairs came in the wake of countrywide calls for his resignation and for the ruling party, KANU, to expel him from the party for being the traitor allegedly being groomed by foreign power to take over the presidency of Kenya. When Parliament resumed sitting yesterday, members demanded his resignation.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Reports Opposition Battle Claims

EA042343 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] The fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces killed 15 of Barre's soldiers and wounded others when they launched an attack on an Army base belonging to the Siad regime at (Ged Balar) village, Gebile District, Northwest Region. According to the SNM report, two SNM martyrs lost their lives in the attack, which occurred on 29 June.

The fighters of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Somali opposition movement's Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia wing have captured the bases of the 35th and 67th Battalions of the Siad Barre forces in the regions of Mudugh and Ghel Gudut. It has been confirmed that the two battalions fled from their bases without offering any resistance when the fighters of the 9th General Aynanshe Division launched attacks there near the end of June. The battalions, which form the 21st Division of the Barre forces, are reported to have left their weapons behind.

UGANDA

Eight Bodies 'Dumped' at Namugongo Village

AB301955 Paris AFP in English 1738 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Kampala, June 30 (AFP) — Eight dead bodies were dumped at Namugongo village, east of the Ugandan capital, yesterday morning, according to a Kampala vernacular daily, *Munno*.

Munno said today an eyewitness who saw the bodies said they bore knife wounds.

CHAD

Additional Coverage of Fighting in North

Withdrawal From Fada Confirmed

AB041745 Paris AFP in French 1635 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 4 Jul (AFP) — Authorized Chadian sources in Ndjamena confirmed on monday that President Hissein Habre's Chadian National Armed Forces (FAN) have withdrawn from the town of Fada, 250 km east of Faya-Largeau, (eastern Chad). These sources added that the evacuation was carried out on purpose for strategic reasons. According to the same sources, the elements of the FAN that were withdrawn from Fada were in fact redeployed at Oum Chalouba (200 km south of Fada) in order to reinforce the FAN's defensive strategy in the region.

Radio Tripoli monitored in Ndjamena announced on Sunday night that the supporters of former President Goukouni Oueddei had taken over Fada.

Chadian authorities seem to attach increasing importance to the defense of the eastern part of the country. Thus, troops are presently being sent from the south to that region, where supporters of former President Goukouni Oueddei are located.

In Ndjamena itself, the situation is still calm, both among the Chadian people and the Europeans. However, the CHADIAN NEWS AGENCY, ATP, says that "the expatriate population — those fair weather friends — are thinking of leaving today before things get worse." "They are quietly packing up and preparing for any eventuality," ATP adds.

ATP also announced that an economic cooperation agreement between France and Chad was signed last weekend. This agreement provides 625 million CFA francs in aid for use on the country's road network and another 150 million CFA francs to be supplied next January as assistance for the Chadian airlines, to be used especially in the maintenance of its planes — one DC-3 and one DC-4 — and the furnishing of a crew.

Finally, the agreement provides for an intervention loan that will allow the Chadian Government to implement its economic and social projects.

Oum Chalouba, Kalait Fall

AB041843 Paris AFP in English 1843 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, July 4 (AFP) — The forces of Chadian ex-President Goukouni Oueddei have captured three towns in northeastern and central Chad, according to the former Chadian ambassador to France, Abderrahman Moussa.

He said the Goukouni forces, fighting the Chadian army (FAN) of Hissein Habre, had seized the northeastern towns of Fada and Oum Chalouba about 200 kms (125 miles) further south. He said the Goukouni forces also seized Kalait, near Salal, which is about 300 kms (180 miles) from the Chadian capital, Ndjamena. Mr. Moussa, who made the announcement on behalf of Mr. Goukouni's Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT], said the towns were captured after battles on Saturday night, but did not say how many were killed.

Official sources in Paris could not confirm the report.

But in Ndjamena, an authoritative source said the FAN had voluntarily withdrawn from Fada in order to be redeployed in Oum Chalouba and reinforce the region's defences.

Zairian Paratroopers Arrive

AB031342 Paris AFP in French 1317 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 3 Jul (AFP) — A contingent of 250 Zairian paratroopers arrived in Ndjamena early this afternoon and will be at the disposal of the Chadian military authorities.

This first contingent will be followed this afternoon by an air squadron made up of three Macchi MB 326-F reconnaissance and tactical support planes of Italian make and two American Hercules cargo planes.

Colonel Lengha Lengha, Zaire's ambassador to Chad, said in a statement at Ndjamena airport that the troops are "a purely Zairian contribution to Chad's effort against the aggression it is facing."

He was apparently referring to the recapture last month of the northern town of Faya-Largeau by forces loyal to former President Goukouni Oueddei, who has Libyan backing. The ambassador added that the forces were "a first element" which would be followed by others "if necessary." He noted that the contingent which had arrived was "immediately operational."

GUNT Calls on Libya

AB042105 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Press communique from the office of the president issued in Bardai on 4 July — read by the secretary of state for information and tourism, Comrade (Yah Mahama Seydou)]

[Text] Since the resounding victory of the National Liberation Army (ANL), which culminated in the successive capture of the towns of Faya and Fada, we have been witnessing a real diplomatic shuttle ballet orchestrated by the Western nations and their reactionary African countries. The result of this agitation is the arrival on our soil of 250 Zairian paratroopers and a squadron of fighter bombers supported by three transport planes. This, therefore, is a clear case of aggression.

The Chadian people, hardened by several years of war, will manage to confront this imperialist aggression. As for the French and American governments, who encouraged Zaire to embark on its mercenary adventure in Chad, they devise fallacious pretexts in the media as a means to internationalize a strictly internal conflict. Among these pretexts we cite, first of all, the alleged destabilization of Egypt and Sudan and other neocolonialist regimes that could be organized from Chad. And yet, as far as

we know, Libya shares long borders with Egypt and Sudan, and this means that it has other springboards if it truly wanted to destabilize these countries. Chad will never serve as a base for aggression against neighboring countries.

Secondly, the so-called presence of foreign troops fighting alongside the ANL has been refuted on several occasions by foreign journalists in the areas which the GUNT controls. Therefore, France's massive commitment to the FAN, based on the 1976 military cooperation agreement that was abrogated by the provisions of the 15 June 1980 treaty of friendship and alliance between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, also constitutes an act of aggression against our country. France's attitude, which is supported by the United States of America, imperils the people of Chad by supplying deadly equipment and mercenaries to its enemies and is a cause of the escalation and internationalization of the conflict.

For these reasons, the GUNT finds itself obliged to call on its friends, and especially on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, with which Chad has signed a treaty of friendship and alliance, in this decisive period in the life of the threatened fatherland. Concerned with bringing the Chadian conflict under control in its purely national dimensions, the GUNT is making a solemn appeal to the OAU to dissuade those countries which, like Zaire, are bent on supporting the puppet forces in their base undertaking of liquidating the Chadian people.

Issued in Bardai on 4 July 1983

[Signed] GUNT president, and head of state, Goukouni Oueddei

GUNT Official on Fighting

AB021310 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 2 Jul 83

[By Bernard Loth]

[Text] Faya-Largeau, Chad, July 2 (AFP) — Rebel Chadian forces returning to this main northern town captured last weekend by ousted President Goukouni Oueddei have reported that only two places on the road south to Ndjamena provide an obstacle to seizing the Chadian capital.

Mr. Goukouni's army chief of staff, Negue Djogo [as received], told reporters here that troops sent on reconnaissance expedition had reached Koro Toro, on the road south to Ndjamena, about 200 kms (120 miles) south of Faya-Largeau. He said that Koro Toro appeared to undefended.

General Djogo said the forces of President Hissein Habre were probably regrouping "if they still have the means" in Salal, further south and Moussoro which is only about 300 kms north of Ndjamena. He said these two towns were the only obstacles on the road to the capital.

Gen. Djogo, a former captain in the French Army, is from southern Chad, but in addition to his paratrooper's fatigues he wears the khaki cap which is the distinguishing feature of combatants from the country's northern regions. Gen. Djogo, a former Faya-Largeau prefect, explained that the town had been seized owing to the fact that his forces comprising various politico-military Chadian tendencies had formed a "regular army," which he called the "National Liberation Army" (ANL) of Mr. Goukouni's Libyan-backed Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT].

The ANL has obtained the same weapons as Mr. Habre's forces, including recoilless cannon and heavy machine-guns mounted on Toyota jeeps and multiple rocket-launchers, he said. He said that Mr. Goukouni's troops had the advantage over their rivals because of their readiness to do battle, but also because of information provided by deserters from the regular army concerning the town's defences.

It appeared from various statements by Goukouni officials that there were about 2,000 men in each camp dotted around the northern sectors of the town, which is a big date palm oasis in a hollow stretching for about 80 kms (50 miles).

He said that during the battle for Faya-Largeau, which was launched on June 23 in the heat of the day at about 11:00 a.m. and continued until the next day, about 500 Ndjamena troops were killed and 400 taken prisoner. The remaining soldiers from the Faya-Largeau garrison fled towards the southwest and southeast towards Koro Toro and Abeche, according to Gen. Djogo, who added that U.S. observation satellites had mistakenly taken the fleeing Habre men for an advancing Goukouni column. Gen. Djogo also said that many Habre vehicles had run out of petrol in the desert, and his patrols had often found their occupants dead through lack of water, taking the survivors prisoner.

Reporters were shown round a base defending Faya-Largeau, which contained empty cartridges, various equipment such as shoes and helmets, and photos were strewn around. Several cardboard boxes which had contained rockets, addressed to "the military attache at the French Embassy in Lome, Togo," were lying among the rocks. The pages of a novel were rustling in the hot desert wind.

Habre Announces 'Fierce Fighting'

AB051150 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, July 5 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre announced here today that "fierce fighting" was taking place in northeastern and central Chad between government forces and the Libyan-backed troops of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr Habre told a press conference that the battles were taking place in Oum Chalouba, in northeastern Chad, and Kalait, near Salal which is about 300 kms (180 miles) from the Chadian capital. Mr Habre called on France to "stand at our side to repulse the foreign aggression."

(A spokesman for Mr Goukouni said in Paris yesterday that the rebel forces had captured Oum Chalouba, Kalait and Fada, in northeastern Chad).

Mr Habre said there were "many" Libyans among Mr Goukouni's forces at Oum Chalouba. He said the attackers

appeared to be aiming for the eastern town of Abeche, adding that "everything appears to indicate" that Mr Goukouni's supporters "have decided to speed things up rather than slow them down."

(Libya has denied having any of its troops in Chad).

Habre Returns From Talks in Nigeria 3 June

AB031224 Paris AFP in English 1219 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, July 3 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre returned here today from Nigeria where he had signed an agreement with his Nigerian counterpart Shehu Shagari resolving the border conflict between the two countries.

Mr Habre said the border clashes between Nigerian and Chadian troops in the Lake Chad region in late April which resulted in Nigeria closing the border, had been a mere "parenthesis" in their relations. He said that on both sides there had been a "definite will" to settle the "unfortunate incident." His talks with President Shagari took place yesterday in Abuja, the future Nigerian federal capital.

(Reliable sources in Lagos said the frontier would be reopened this week to allow international food aid from transit points in Nigeria to reach Chad through Cameroon).

(An exchange of prisoners from the April fighting — about 20 Nigerian soldiers and some 30 Chadian troops — would rapidly take place, the sources said. Joint patrols were also to be set up in the Lake Chad region under the agreement).

Turning to the conflict in his own country, Mr Habre said that Lagos had expressed support for his Ndjamena government against Libyan-backed former President Goukouni Oueddei and also against any Libyan aggression.

Asked whether Nigeria had promised possible military support for his government, Mr Habre said Lagos was "extremely concerned" by the situation.

CONGO

President Leaves for Rwanda, Zambia 4 July

AB041255 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, left Brazzaville this morning for Kigali, Rwanda, where he will take part in the activities marking the 11th anniversary of the National Revolutionary Development Movement founded by President Juvenal Habyarimana in July 1975. After Kigali, Col Sassou-Nguesso will visit Zambia at the invitation of his Zambian counterpart, President Kenneth Kaunda.

RWANDA

Reportage on Visit by Zaire's President Mobutu

Explains Troops in Chad

AB041615 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Kigali, July 4 (AFP) — Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, who sent 250 commandos and warplanes into Chad yesterday to assist the Chadian Government troops of Hissein Habre against ex-President Goukouni Oueddei, decided on the move to defend the government's "legitimacy."

Field-Marshal Mobutu said on arriving at the Rwandan capital today: "There is no Zaire intervention in Chad. Zaire was called upon by a friend in difficulty and we responded to his appeal to defend legitimacy."

The Zaire president is in Rwanda, along with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Burundian President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza to mark the 21st anniversary of Rwandan independence, and the 10th anniversary of President Juvenal Habyarimana seizing power in a military coup.

Grants Interview

AB041406 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of Zaire, arrived in Kigali, Rwanda, this morning. From Kigali, correspondent Kigbabi Sotoua files this report:

With drumming, singing, dancing, merry-making, and different kinds of rhythm...Kigali airport presented the atmosphere of a typical African festival on the arrival of the leader, Mobutu Sese Seko, today, Monday, 4 July 1983. But yesterday, Sunday, death struck at the door of the Rwandan presidential family and took away the president's younger brother. Despite this sad news, the Rwandan people remained calm and could still show their smiles, thus giving the founding chairman of the MPR an enthusiastic welcome. President Habyarimana did not come to the airport himself since he was attending his brother's funeral at the time of Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's arrival.

It was therefore the deputy leader who welcomed the founding chairman upon his arrival. A Zairian singing group was also at the airport.

The first question related to the situation in Chad. Listen:

[Begin recording] [Mobutu] [Words indistinct] our country's intervention in Chad. The Transitional National Union Government of Chad was (?supported) by a friendly country [words indistinct] Central Africa. [Words indistinct] We were able to do all we could so that [words indistinct]. We do not depend on Libya and we are not at her disposal. What the Libyan president says does not concern Zaire. Zaire performed its duty in a legitimate manner.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Citizen President, I would like to know the progress of the Gbadolite decisions within the framework of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries.

[Mobutu] I think it is going on as planned. I am sure you heard a few days ago that the EEC has granted an important sum of money for the realization of [words indisitnct]. I feel everything is going very well.

[Question] Citizen President, you recently decreed an amnesty. Have many political refugees returned home to your country?

[Mobutu] A lot of them, and that will require a lot (?of expense), especially for those who live in Zaire's neighboring countries.

[Question] Citizen President, we now give you an opportunity to relay a message to the people of Rwanda, if you have one for them.

[Mobutu] I think I will begin by saying how deeply we are touched — my delegation and myself — by the misfortune that has struck my colleague, especially on the eve of the 18th anniversary of the [words indistinct]. I therefore offer him my most sincere condolences. To that I add a message from the Zairian head of state expressing my wishes of friendship, solidarity, fraternity, and the consolidation of all the historic and geographic bonds of friendship whichexist between the Rwandan and Zairian peoples. [end recording]

ZAIRE

Minister Leaves for Morocco, Togo, Senegal

AB041228 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Our country's diplomacy is always active. State Commissioner for Transport and Communications Inonga Lokongo Lome left Kinshasa yesterday for Rabat, Lome, and Dakar with written messages from Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko for his Moroccan, Togolese, and Senegalese counterparts.

GHANA

Quainoo Says 'Entire Armed Forces' Behind PNDC

AB010803 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The force commander, Brigadier Arnold Quainoo, has reiterated that the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] will not be frightened by obstacles put in its path by cheats, elitists, and self-opinionated elements in the society to destabilize the 31 December revolution. The PNDC, he observed, was based on truth, morality, and spiritual foundation.

Receiving food items made up of one sheep, two bags of cassava, two crates of tomatoes, and three bags of maize from the chairman and secretary of Akumadan-Ashanti People's Defense Committee, PDC, meant for loyal troops who quelled attempts by a group of dissidents to disrupt the activities of the PNDC on 19 June at the Gondar Barracks yesterday, Brig Quainoo stressed that the government was determined to solve the problems of sustenance, health, and shelter. The force commander reminded all detractors that they do not love Ghana more than anybody. He emphasized that any future coup attempt from whatever quarter would be ruthlessly crushed to the bones, adding this is not an empty boast, but a promise. The entire Armed Forces, he said, were certainly behind the PNDC.

The chairman and secretary of Akumadan PDC, Kenneth Koindo and Bigma Nana Kweguiah, who jointly presented the gift, congratulated loyal troops and assured the PNDC of the support of the entire rank and file of the local PDC and the chiefs and people of Akumanda. Present at the short ceremony were Lieutenant Colonel P.D. Arthur, commanding officer of the Recce Regiment, and Captian Courage Kwasigah, PNDC chief operations officer.

GUINEA

Toure Receives Senegalese Envoys, Diouf Message

AB041720 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Today, Monday, 4 July, at 0930, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, supreme leader of the revolution, received a government delegation of the Republic of Senegal. The Senegalese delegation was led by His Excellency Samba Yela Diop, minister of water resources and current chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Gambia River Development Organization [OMVG]. It was a fine opportunity to deliver a message of warm fraternity from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf to the head of state. The talks that were held are believed to have centered on the future of the OMVG, of which our country and Senegal, together with the Gambia, are member states.

Present at the audience with the head of state and supreme leader of the revolution were Comrades Dr Lansana Beavogui, member of the national Political Bureau and prime minister in charge of planning and statistics, and Senainon Behanzin, secretary of the national Political Bureau and minister of agro-pastoral farms and agricultural cooperatives.

Radio Reports North Korean Plane Crash

AB041825 Paris AFP in English 1836 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Dakar, July 4 (AFP) — A North Korean plane has crashed in Guinea, Radio Conakry announced, monitored here.

The announcement, quoting a statement from the Central Committee of the sole legal Guinean Democratic Party, did not indicate where the plane had crashed nor how many victims were involved, but said the accident was a "terrible catastrophe."

A two-day national mourning period was to be observed in Guinea beginning today, the radio said.

According to unconfirmed reports, the accident happened on Friday as the plane was flying from Bamako, the Malian capital.

Many North Korean experts and technicians are working in Guinea where they are notably constructing a complex for the next Organisation of African Unity summit.

The plane, a Soviet-built Ilyushin-62, had 20 persons aboard, aviation sources here said. The sources said that the plane crashed last Friday as it was about to land at Conakry airport on a flight from Bamako. At the time there were no reports of victims, diplomatic and aviation sources said.

Further Report

AB051116 Paris AFP in English 1046 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Dakar, July 5 (AFP) — Twenty-three people, all North Koreans, were killed in last Friday's plane crash in Guinea, informed sources here and in the Guinean capital of Conakry said today.

There were no survivors from the accident to the North Korean Ilyushin 62, which was only made public yesterday because of difficulty searching for the wreckage in the mountainous forest region of Fouta Djalon near Labe where the aircraft came down.

The plane, which had earlier made a refuelling stop in the Malian capital of Bamako, was bringing in North Korean experts and equipment to complete the "Palace of Nations," the imposing conference hall which will house next year's Organization of African Unity summit meeting.

No explanation has been given for the cause of the crash, Guinea's worst, described by Radio Conakry yesterday as a "terrible catastrophe." The number of victims and the close links between Guinea and North Korea could explain the proclamation by the Guinean authorities of 48 hours national mourning. Diplomatic sources said Guinea also wanted to acknowledge Pyongyang's aid in building the conference hall. During the mourning period all bars and dance halls have been ordered to be closed, flags to be flown at half mast and all political meetings to begin with a minute's silence. Political and administrative

officials were also urged to pay their respects before the remains of the victims at the North Korean Embassy in Conakry.

LIBERIA

Government Closes Institute After Students Riot

AB021222 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] The Liberian Government has closed down the Booker Washington Institute following violent student rioting on the campus yesterday. The action was taken by the acting chairman of the Cabinet and minister of state for presidential affairs, Major John D. Rancy.

During the rioting in Kataka, three people were seriously injured and were taken to the Bong Mine Hospital. The government has set up a committee to probe into the students' grievances which led to yesterday's riot. The students are complaining about poor dormitory facilities and poor food condition, among others.

Meanwhile, the students have been told to remain on the campus until Monday, at which time the government will look into the students' complaints.

Minister Rancy cautioned the students against taking the law into their own hands and said: The government will not tolerate lawlessness among students in any part of the country.

NIGERIA

Shagari, Habre Hold Talks in Abuja

Border Dispute Settled

OW030324 Hong Kong AFP in English 0258 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Lagos, July 3 (AFP) — Nigeria and Chad have agreed on settlement of the border dispute that broke out in April, officials on both sides said here late Saturday night.

Agreement was reached by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari and Chadian leader Hissein Habre at talks held in Nigeria's future federal capital, Abuja. Reliable sources said the frontier would be reopened this week to allow internationally supplied food aid to be passed through to Chad from transit points in Nigeria.

An exchange of prisoners from the April fighting — a score of Nigerian soldiers and some 30 Chadian troops — would be implemented rapidly, the sources said.

Officers from both countries were expected to meet within the coming fortnight to arrange for joint frontier patrols. Chad sources said the patrols would be composed of police, customs and immigration personnel.

Troops in the lake area would hold their present positions until July 9, then withdraw to make way for the joint patrols, sources in the Chadian capital Ndjamena said. The complete opening of the border was scheduled for July 11.

On July 22 and 23 the Lake Chad Basin Commission will meet here to draw up long-term security measures and appoint a frontier demarcation technical unit, the sources said. The commission's members are Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon and Niger.

The Shagari-Habre talks were held in "an excellent atmosphere," Chadian sources said.

Mr Habre came to power in June last year when his troops seized Ndjamena from the forces of Goukouni Oueddei, president of the then Transitional Government of National Union.

Mr Goukouni's army, allegedly backed by Libya, captured the main northern town of Faya-Largeau a week ago.

Chadian Question Discussed

AB030712 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Nigeria and Chad have reached an agreement on the full opening of the borders between the two countries. The agreement will come into effect at 6 o'clock in the morning on the 11th of this month. This followed talks in Abuja yesterday between President Shehu Shagari and President Hissein Habre, who was on an official visit to Nigeria at the invitation of the president.

A communique on the talks said joint border patrols involving the police, customs, and immigration offices of the two countries will be reactivated with effect from the 9th of this month. There would also be an immediate, complete cessation of hostilities and exchange of detained personnel between the two countries. The communique said the two presidents noted the agreement by both sides for Chad to establish a consulate in Maiduguri as soon as possible. They also approved the proposal to convene at ministerial level an early meeting of the Lake Chad Basin Commission in order to establish a joint consultative committee which will delimit the international boundaries among the four countries sharing Lake Chad.

The Chadian president noted with satisfaction that directives have been issued by President Shehu Shagari for relief materials to enable international organizations to be allowed passage into Chad. The two leaders reviewed the recent border clashes involving their troops and expressed regret that they ever happened but reaffirmed their belief in good neighborliness.

On the situation in Chad, they appealed to the international community to assist that country to preserve its territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty. The two presidents pledged their cooperation in the task of rehabilitating the country, which has suffered from war as well as drought and called on all peace-loving nations to do a similar thing.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent said foreign ministers and top military personnel of the two countries took part in the Abuja talks.

President Shehu Shagari has since returned to Lagos, while the

Chadian leader, who is now in Lagos, will return to Ndjamena today.

President Restrained by State High Court
AB020636 Paris AFP in English 1752 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Lagos, June 30 (AFP) — The Ilorin High Court in western Nigeria has ordered an interim injunction restraining President Shehu Shagari from implementing provisions of the 1982 Electoral Act recently passed by the federal legislature, the *New Nigerian newspaper has reported.*

The court order followed an ex-parte motion by a local newspaper, the *Nigerian Herald* and its editor, Ahmed Hameed [as received] challenging the electoral provision setting up a National Advisory Council (NAC), to monitor and review programmes of government-owned media during elections.

The court also restrained four of the country's six registered political parties and the Federal Electoral Commission (Fedeco), from nominating representatives to serve on the council until the main court case challenging the electoral provision had been resolved. A hearing is scheduled for July 7.

The parties involved are the ruling National Party of Nigeria, (NPN), Nigerian People's Party (NPP), People's Redemption Party (PRP) and the Nigeria Advance Party (NAP).

The chief judge of the court, according to the paper, said the injunction did not affect the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) and the Great Nigerian People's Party (GNPP) which had already nominated their representatives.

The plaintiffs in the case claim that the electoral provision violated Section 36 of the Nigerian Constitution guaranteeing freedom of expression.

Meanwhile, a Lagos high court has rejected a suit by a university lecturer against President Shagari, Federal Attorney-General Richard Akindje and the Fedeco over setting up the controversal NAC as contained in the 1982 Electoral Act, the *New Nigerian* reported.

The NAC as contained in the Electoral Act seeks to monitor programmes of government-owned media, three months before and one month after elections following accusations of bias against such media.

The Nigerian general elections are scheduled for August through to early September beginning with the presidential polls on August 6.